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3/48

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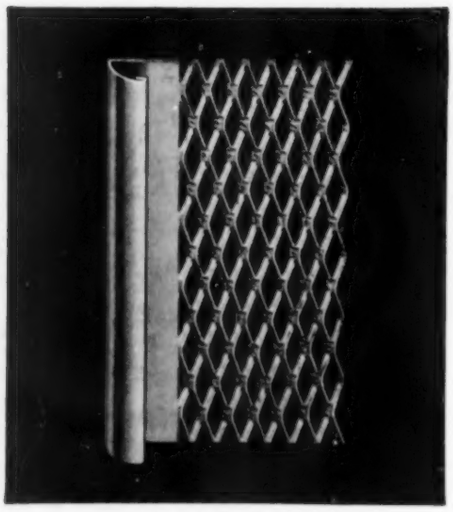
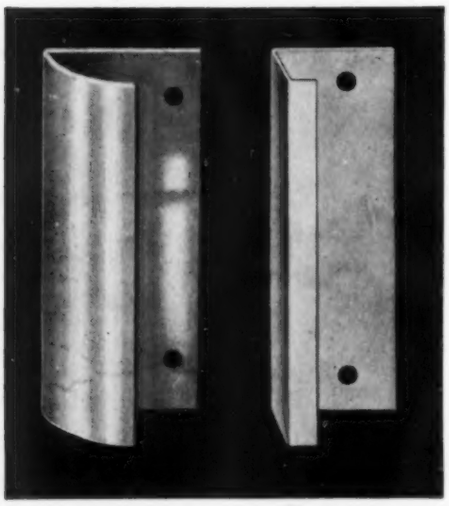


No. 4 Expansion



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P/A Progressive Architecture
(PENCIL POINTS)

March, 1948

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Mr. Neil R. Messick, President
Minneapolis Civic Center Development Association
Nicollet Hotel
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Messick:

We want to congratulate you on the way you, a group of businessmen, have approached the question of replanning the Loop area of your city. In reviewing the material submitted to us by Long & Thorshov, architects, for use in this issue in the article on their approach to design, we were particularly struck by several things. One was the way in which the architects have organized their own office to handle work intelligently. Another, of course, was the quality of the work itself. The third was the fact that they had been sponsored in the civic center studies by your group.

Planning in the United States has for too long been a theoretical matter, a concern only of students or specialists. Your realization of the fact that good planning can make good business sense is a very welcome trend. You have used a very effective approach to the problem of urban decay: to form a businessmen's group, to retain a technical consultant, to have a competent design firm prepare graphic studies, to engage in a broad citizen education campaign. It is small wonder that you begin to see results appear. We hope that you are not going to stop at that accomplishment.

As you know, we publish for the designing professions. We are sure that the story we can tell about your work will inspire other architects to work with and perhaps help form similar associations in their communities.

Very truly yours,

The Editors

P/A:czm

The Editors

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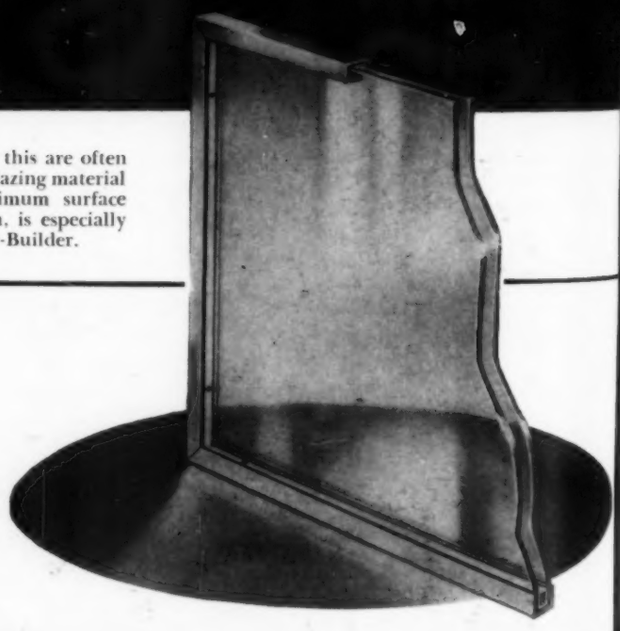

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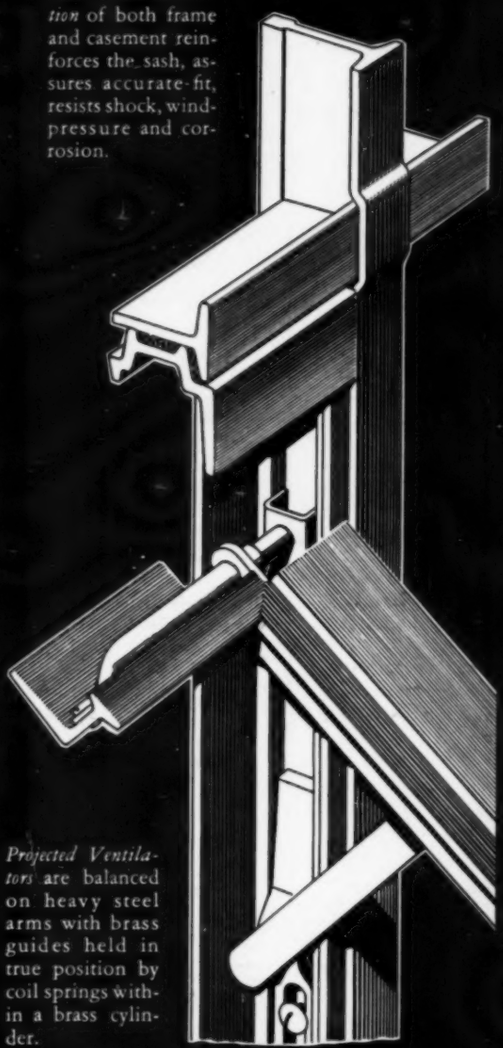
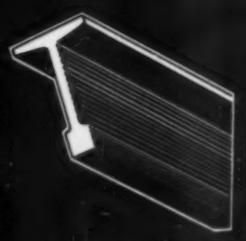
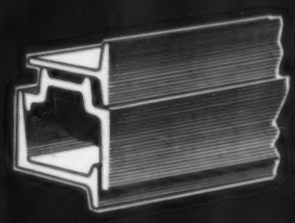
Solid Welded Ventilator Unit Construction of both frame and casement reinforces the sash, assures accurate fit, resists shock, wind-pressure and corrosion.



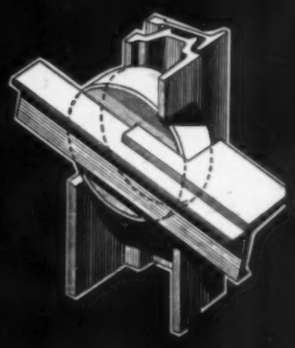
Projected Ventilators are balanced on heavy steel arms with brass guides held in true position by coil springs within a brass cylinder.



Strong, Heavy, Vertical Sash Bars... Bulb Tee Section Bars give greater strength for the weight of their metal; the starting point in designing a window that makes large glazed wall areas a safe and enduring construction.



Hope's Integral Ventilator Sections give broad, double, weather-tight contacts all around the ventilators, reduce wind infiltration, increase weather-tightness; no parts to work loose or rust away.



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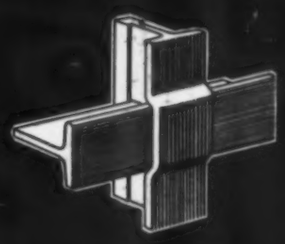

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P/A Views

JUST NOT ENOUGH

Dear Editor: I wish to compliment you on your splendid editorial work and, also, on the general "setup" of the magazine. I honestly believe that it comes nearer being the ideal architectural magazine than any other. All that I have to criticize is that you do not get enough into the magazine. We enjoy it so much we would like more.

F. ARTHUR HAZARD
Augusta, Ga.

LIKES A REVISION

Dear Editor: It is gratifying to see the architect's picture and short biography and comment with the accompanying article of interest. In the past, the architect's biography, which appeared separate from the work shown, was sometimes overlooked. This is another good improvement to your "Progressive" magazine.

BOB SMITH
Charleston, W. Va.

MORE PRO...NO CON! *(See also February 1948 P/A)*

Dear Editor: I thoroughly agree with you in your analysis of "research" of the kind that you mention. Also, that there is a crying need for dependable information to enable us to properly evaluate the tremendous amount of material and equipment that is now at our disposal.

Some years ago I had the idea of establishing my own department for culling from the construction field information that is available, but that has not been properly collected and evaluated. I thought of also making it a clearing-house for information regarding defects of buildings and shortcomings of construction material. My idea was to obtain subscribers among architects and engineers from various parts of the country and then issue bulletins from time to time as things developed. My feeling was and still is that there is a lack of coordination of technical knowledge. However, it is not a very easy thing to overcome this handicap, principally because each manufacturer is committed to rave about his own product, conceal its shortcomings, and get hopping mad at you if you don't agree with him. Regardless of this situation, my approach to the problem is still, everything considered, somewhat the same; namely, that rather than institute "research" of isolated cases, make an attempt to take advantage of the information that is available on a tremendous scale on various materials as they exposed themselves, both as to their merits and their demerits through a multiplicity of varying conditions in actual installations.

As you know, the architects have started various attempts along these lines. My understanding is that it is financed partly by manufacturers and has as its main objective to evaluate their products. To my mind this should be a very secondary function. Far better would it be, I think, to emphasize the importance of obtaining case histories of various construction methods and materials with particular emphasis on where they have failed.

It seems so foolish to meet up with mistakes that are being repeated over and over again, just for lack of accumulation and dissemination of the necessary information to prevent them.

FRED N. SEVERUD
New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor: There is always the possibility that the University of Illinois press agent completely misunderstood what the Small Homes Council is up to, and wrote something within the scope of his knowledge and imagination, which may or may not have had much to do with the research program. Original exploration and validation may have gotten mixed up and emphasis may have been placed on all the wrong things.

If the press report is to be taken at face value, I certainly concur with your evaluation of the project described. Who considered 768 square feet a minimum house? How do we measure how well a three-person family can live in the house? Are the members of the family supposed to gain weight, or do we measure shifts in social attitudes? Is it not just a matter of definition whether laundry is done in the kitchen or the cooking done in the laundry? Ah well!

Maybe this project is a hoax devised to make possible the construction of one home for one veteran, without interference by the ordinances, rules, and trade practices which render building so difficult now. If such be the purpose, I'm for it. However, a more plausible story should be developed to disguise the builder's intent.

HAROLD BURRIS-MEYER
Stevens Institute of Technology
Hoboken, N. J.

ARTICLE DEFENDED

Dear Editor: In a letter published in PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE, issue of January, 1948, William W. Lyman, Jr., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, philosophizes on the architect's responsibilities in taking into account the human element, when planning and designing.

He then ends up with an attack on the *Weekly Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects* for helping "discredit the profession" by publishing a news release on the Patman Housing Bill issued by The Producers' Council, Inc.

Just what connection there is between the two subjects of his letter is not made clear.

Here is what he says about the *Weekly Bulletin:*

"I want to point to one example of the type of activity which I feel helps discredit the profession. A year ago last spring Congress was debating the Patman Housing Bill, one section of which proposed subsidy payments as a means of encouraging greater production of building materials. While the bill was under discussion in Washington, the Michigan Society of Architects permitted its *Weekly Bulletin* of April 16 to be used almost in its entirety by The Producers' Council, Inc., for a debatable attack on the subsidy provisions of the Patman Bill. I doubt if such use of the *Bulletin* by a self-interested, outside organization falls within the limits of 'genuine service' as defined by Mr. Brumbaugh.

"What the profession badly needs, as you stated in your editorial, is a lot more objective thinking about all issues affecting architecture, planning, and society, and discussions that go to the bottom of these issues. Most of all it needs a deeper understanding of what is best for society as a whole, and the realization that what is best for the latter is also best for itself."

By his reference to a "debatable attack on the subsidy provisions of the Patman Bill," Mr. Lyman seems to admit that at least the subject was debatable. PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE, the *Weekly Bulletin*, and other such publications endeavor to report the news. They don't make it.

If The Producers' Council is a "self-interested, outside organiza-

(Continued on page 10)

New Super Food Store Always Modern with WALKERDUCT

Joseph Margolis
Architect, Phila.

Joseph Sand
Engineer

Electric Constructors, Inc.
Millville, N. J.

A THOUSAND ELECTRICAL OUTLETS AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY FOR ANY CHANGE IN STORE LAYOUT

Baltimore Markets, in planning their giant food store in Camden, New Jersey, realized the need for a flexible electrical system. WALKER, pioneer in the field of underfloor distribution, supplied the answer. "Locked-in" inserts provide outlets for power and light from concealed raceways running the length and breadth of the 30,000 square feet of floor space. Connections for light and power for any point on the floor at any time in the future may be quickly and cheaply made without disturbing the terrazzo floor. WALKER "Preset" method of underfloor distribution works just as well in office buildings, banks, factories, and schools.

For further details, write for our Catalog #146 or consult Sweet's Architectural Files.

WALKER BROTHERS
Conshohocken 41, Pa.

walker of Conshohocken UNDERFLOOR SYSTEMS

(Continued from page 8)

tion," we don't believe the American Institute of Architects would be affiliated with it. It is the only organization so affiliated with the Institute. The two organizations work closely together for the good of the profession and the building industry, even if they don't always see eye to eye on every issue. There was difference of opinion on the Patman Bill, even among the Institute's own members. In our article, Mr. Douglas Whitlock, chairman of the Advisory Board of Producers' Council, was merely pointing out what appeared to him to be valid reasons why the bill would not accomplish what its sponsors and Mr. Wilson Wyatt claimed it would. Certainly, it is not logical to call The Producers' Council a "self-interested group," while pointing out that it opposed Government subsidies to its own members.

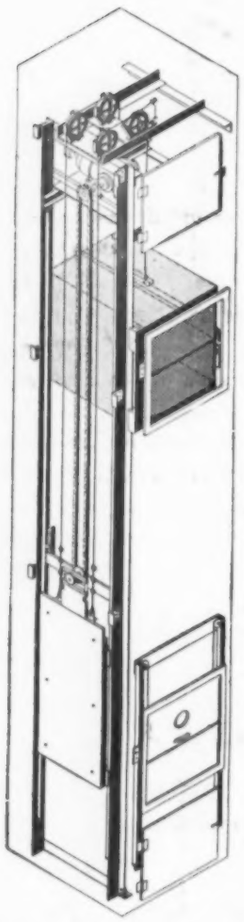
When a publication refuses to consider both sides of a question, it is not a free press. This is not in line with the last paragraph of Mr. Lyman's letter, in which he advocates "discussions that go to the bottom of these issues . . . . of what is best for society as a whole, and the realization that what is best for the latter is also best for itself."

While neither the *Weekly Bulletin* nor the Michigan Society of Architects was expressing Mr. Whitlock's views as its own, we make no apologies. We would do the same again.

TALMAGE C. HUGHES, Editor
Weekly Bulletin of the
Michigan Society of Architects
Detroit, Mich.

ROTO-WAITER
by Sedgwick

A new kind of fully automatic electric dumb waiter that never overtravels



The endless chain drive of the new Sedgwick Roto-Waiter makes it the perfect dumb waiter for stores, hospitals, hotels, restaurants, libraries, clubs, schools, banks, factories, residences, etc.—especially for two-stop installations.

The single direction motor helps cut costs by eliminating the need for special control equipment normally required when reversing motors are used—and, by reducing starting torque, it cuts current consumption.

And Sedgwick Roto-Waiters. . . .

1. Never overtravel
2. Are completely factory-assembled-and-tested
3. Require only minimum clearances
4. Have an overload safety device for safe operation
5. Require no heavy load-bearing supports except at the bottom
6. Are easy to install

The table of dimensions shown below lists three standard *counterweighted* Roto-Waiters. In addition, Sedgwick makes an uncounterweighted Roto-Waiter—capacity 150 lbs., car size 24" x 24" x 36"—which is ideal when a dumb waiter is to be installed in limited space as for undercounter use.

STANDARD ROTO-WAITER DIMENSIONS

Size No.	2C	3C	5C
Capacity, lbs.	200	300	500
Car width, in.	24"	30"	36"
Car depth, in.	24"	30"	36"
Hoistway width, in.	33"	39"	45"
Hoistway depth, clear in.	27"	33"	39"
Hoistway depth, including doors, in.	29"	35"	41"

So if you are stymied by perplexing lifting and lowering problems involving the vertical movement of material and merchandise—*tell us about them.* And write for complete details and specifications of the new electric dumb waiter that *cannot overtravel*—the Sedgwick Roto-Waiter.

SEDGWICK MACHINE WORKS, 142 W. 15th St., New York 11, N. Y.
ELECTRIC AND HAND POWER ELEVATORS AND DUMB WAITERS

Re: OSCAR NIEMEYER

Dear Editor: The undersigned architects have sent the accompanying letter to the Secretary of State. We urge any other architects who agree that Senor Niemeyer's presence in the United States would not tend to undermine our institutions, but might rather strengthen international cultural understanding, to address similar appeals to the State Department, which has refused him a visa.

The Honorable George C. Marshall
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir: We, the undersigned architects, have read of the Department of State's decision preventing Oscar Niemeyer from entering the United States and giving a series of lectures at Yale University. Senor Niemeyer has demonstrated an unusually high professional standard in all his work. His prestige as a Brasilian architect is unparalleled. His contributions to the building plans for the United Nations are outstanding. His position as one of the world's great architects has been widely acknowledged.

We feel his exclusion from the United States is a setback to the desirable exchange of information among members of our profession, and an implied insult to the remarkable architectural work being produced in Brasil.

We respectfully request that his application for a visa be reconsidered in order that cultural relations with our neighbors to the south can be strengthened, and that our profession can benefit from the contact with an architect of Senor Niemeyer's stature.

Respectfully,

Prof. Talbot Hamlin, A.I.A.
Simon Breines, A.I.A.
Henry Churchill, A.I.A.
Jules Korchein, A.I.A.
Maxfield F. Vogel, A.I.A.
Jacob Moscowitz, A.I.A.
Isadore Rosenfield
Walter Sanders, A.I.A.
Richard Stein, A.I.A.
Julian Whittlesey, A.I.A.
Henry Wright

(Continued on page 12)

DOUBLE DUTY

DOUBLE DUTY

INSULITE

Far above all other things to remember when specifying insulation are these two outstanding *facts:* INSULITE *builds* — INSULITE *insulates.* Two things for the cost of one! Insulite (Bildrite) Sheathing provides greater bracing strength than wood sheathing, plus twice the insulating value. Specify Double-Duty Insulite for sheathing, lath or interior finish.

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The GENUINE

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INSULITE DIVISION MINNESOTA & ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA

(Continued from page 10)

NO UNPLANNED COMMUNITIES

Dear Editor: The opening remarks of the "Progress Report" in PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE for February are unfair to the planners. There are many sins for which they may properly be called to task, but revolution is perhaps not a proper one.

You may say that planning is largely a matter of theory in the United States, adding that examples of planned communities are so rare as to be classic. The fact is, of course, that examples of *unplanned* communities built since the start of the planning movement are even rarer. New communities no longer spring up overnight, and when one is built, it follows a plan.

We may dislike many of these plans, just as we dislike some of the architectural plans which are being translated into buildings. Nevertheless, they exist, and the problem, as in architecture, is one of education.

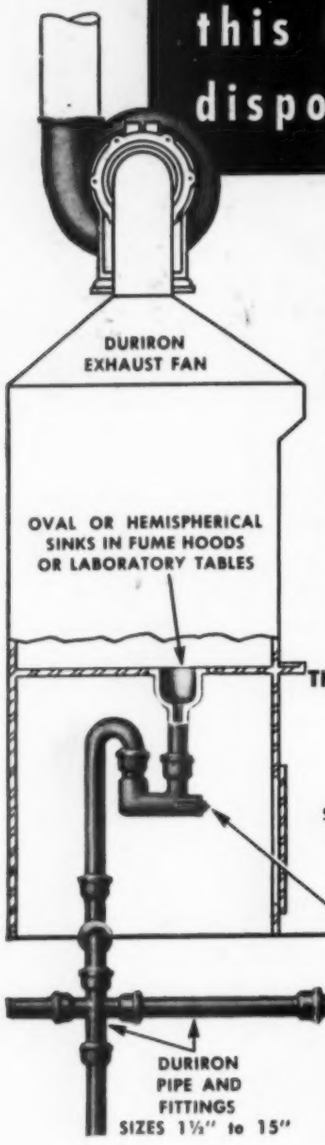
Further, it is important to recognize that the making of planning studies, whether for new communities or old, is only a small part of the planner's work. Planning is a long and difficult process; its interests are social and economic as well as physical.

The studies discussed in your report are prepared for existing communities by consultants, and in that sense they are comparable to the preliminary drawings of an architect. Should the process stop with such studies, good as they may be, nothing will have been accomplished.

If you wish to observe the long process of effectuation of plans, look rather at the planning agencies, of which there are probably 1500 in the United States. That some of these agencies are limited in personnel, in funds, and even in ability cannot be denied; creative genius is no more common in planning than in architecture. They cannot, however, be dismissed as "a matter of theory."

BURNHAM KELLY, Assistant Director
Albert Farwell Bemis Foundation
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

WHY CORROSION CAN'T DESTROY this laboratory waste disposal system


DURIRON EXHAUST FAN
OVAL OR HEMISPHERICAL SINKS IN FUME HOODS OR LABORATORY TABLES
SINK STRAINERS IN LAB. SINKS
DURIRON CENTRIFUGAL DRUM TRAPS
DURIRON PIPE AND FITTINGS SIZES 1½" to 15"

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Some other cost-reducing advantages of this high silicon iron are: Uniform corrosion-resistance through entire wall thickness; no lining to chip, spall or crack . . . abrasion resistance . . . will not warp or sag from heat.

For complete details of Durco products for the chemical laboratory, write for new bulletins 703 and 1102.

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DURIRON ACID PROOF DRAIN PIPE

52-GM

IN THIS CORNER

Dear Editor: Thank you so much for your very nice comment about us in the January issue of PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE. Both our faculty and students were delighted with it, and it is nice to have an encouraging word from you.

As you know, I have felt that isolated as we are here, we are working very much in a vacuum, and we enjoy your visits and visits of others and any other commentaries we may receive.

We are working on some revisions of our curriculum now and after that we will be in a position to challenge any other school in the country.

CARL FEISS, Director
School of Architecture & Planning
University of Denver
Denver, Colo.

ARCHITECTURAL REFLEXES

Dear Editor: The debates between modern and traditional schools have moved me to add a few thoughts of my own.

Forty years of architectural experience have taught me that good architecture has always reflected the philosophy of its period. It did this by a thorough understanding of its resultant activities, proper planning, and imaginative and skillful utilization of the materials

(Continued on page 14)

Ceilings that Glow with Light!

A spectacular new development based on VINYLITE Plastics

IT HAS NEVER been achieved before—a ceiling that glows from wall to wall with soft, glareless, shadowless light. Light that pervades every corner. Light that seems to come from everywhere at once. *Enough* light for all general store or office illumination. But never *too much* light that would produce harsh reflections and eye-straining brightness.

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If you are building, remodeling or redecorating a store, office or similar interior, remember "the ceiling that glows with light!"

Write Department DA-58 for further information on electrical properties and uses of VINYLITE Brand Plastics.

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VINYLITE

TRADE—MARK

PLASTICS

BAKELITE CORPORATION, *Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation* UCC 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

(Continued from page 12)

and craftsmanship available and best adapted for the purpose.

Modern philosophy is in such a state of indecision that we are faced with the possibility of war to settle the issue. You may be sure that this indecision will affect architectural thought and create schools corresponding to its many reflexes. Architecture, therefore, finds itself at the crossroads with many avenues of possible development, many of which will prove dead-end streets.

Certainly imagination, courage, and ingenuity should be encouraged to find new solutions for our architectural problems. That is the essence of progress, but I would caution that building is civilization's oldest industry with a vast store of accumulated knowledge and experience which cannot be lightly cast aside.

Until a century or so ago architecture was limited in the scope of its expression by the physical properties of wood and masonry as structural mediums. When iron and steel entered the field, it shattered many concepts of architectural and structural design and created a freedom which formed the basis for modern architecture.

Many modern designs utilize traditional building materials in such a manner as to not only ignore their physical properties, but in many cases they do not take full advantage of them. In fact, we now find masonry and wood used in such a manner as to reflect, in part, the physical properties of steel; and despite the "slide-rule boys," nature and time will soon prove their lack of understanding of the true nature of these materials.

As an illustration, about 15 years ago when the plans were completed for two of New York's highly publicized modern buildings, an expert on masonry waterproofing called at our office, rubbed his hands in anticipation, and stated, "I just saw the working drawings. Those buildings will leak like sieves, and when they are built, I will get the job to waterproof them." He did! A thorough understanding of building materials, their physical characteristics, weathering, and maintenance problems are essential before you can successfully fabricate them into new forms of construction.

It is interesting to note that many modern designs have been drawn to create effects and the so-called functional plans have, in many cases, been designed to provide preconceived compositions, textural effects, and color, which proves that no matter how we try to regiment and mechanize our designs the craving to express culture is so deeply rooted that a designer with the proper background will do it automatically. I am convinced that real progress will prove to be evolutionary and not revolutionary, and that we are headed in that direction.

CHARLES E. KRAHMER
Behee & Krahmer
Newark, N. J.

STUDENT INTEREST

Dear Editor: May an architectural student speak his mind in this column? I am referring to Paul C. Reilly's letter on "Help the Draftsman." As a student in this field, such a program on your part would be of real help to the many like myself who expect to enter offices after graduation. Thanks to Mr. Reilly for suggesting the program.

The January issue was one of paramount interest to me and, needless to say, a great help. I wonder, however, what the manufacturers' point of view can be. The varied catalogs that they offer are of genuine interest to us also and somehow they never fail to request that a business letterhead be attached

(Continued on page 16)

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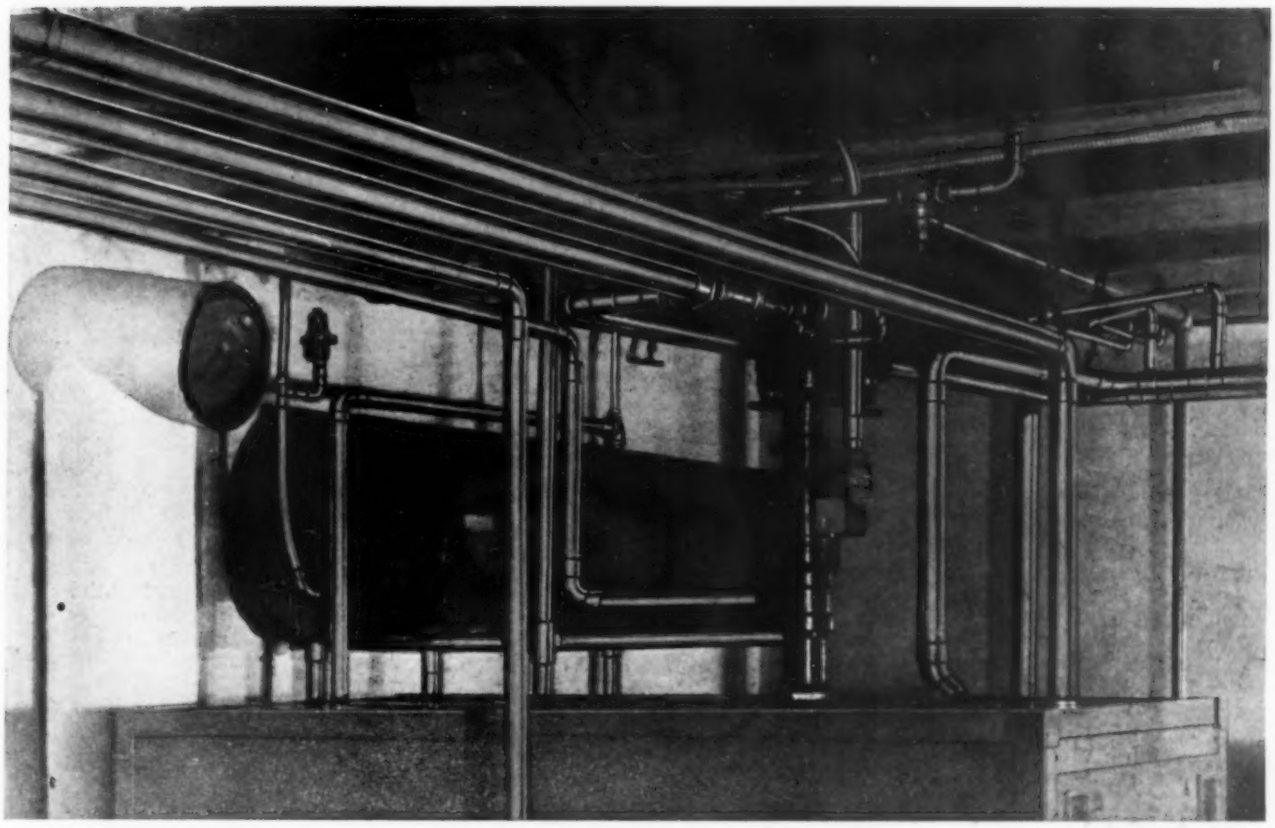

THROUGH THE YEARS...

Copper costs less

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Publications B-1 and C-2 discuss copper tubes for general plumbing, and for heating lines, respectively. Copies will be mailed on request.

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Views

(Continued from page 14)

to the "coupon below." Don't they realize that the students of today are the architects of tomorrow who will be specifying materials similar to theirs? Now is the time when the minds of the students are being directed toward these materials, and therefore it would seem logical for the manufacturers to let the bars down to the students and place their products before this body of thousands.

RICHARD F. HEYER
New Haven, Conn.

TERRIBLE WHAT?

Dear Editor: Just a note to let you know that your cover of January 1948 issue is terrible.

VALVANO
Orangeburg, N. Y.

GREAT TIMESAVER

Dear Editor: During the past year I have found it increasingly difficult to find time to thoroughly read and study the architectural magazines and multitudinous other trade magazines and publications that come into this office. In view of this shortage of time I have decided to limit my subscription to one architectural magazine. In order to decide on which subscription to continue, I looked at the current issues. It was unnecessary for me to go beyond the cover to make my decision. In fact, I find that the content of each of them was similar and equally excellent in choice and presentation of material. An architectural magazine that presents to a working architect a table of contents on its cover is a great timesaver.

FRANK C. DELLE CESE
Utica, N. Y.

LESS PHOTOGRAPHY?

Dear Editor: I wish to commend Mr. De Verteiul's letter which appeared in your December issue.

More material presented directly from the drafting board would be of more value to the student, as well as the architect, than page upon page of photographs.

Photography, although a necessary supplement for architectural presentations, is more the tool of the "Real Estate Boys" rather than an architectural publication.

GEORGE L. SULLIVAN, JR.
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Va.

SOMETHING SUMPTUOUS

Dear Editor: I hope that Harris Armstrong's proposed series of "The Great Houses" will be greeted with more than enthusiasm. Anyone who has been unable to see these important buildings (I am assuming that some of the landmarks of the early years will be included) wou d welcome a complete presentation such as Mr. Armstrong has proposed (December 1947, PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE).

I would like, if I may, to embroider Mr. Armstrong's original theme. I feel that the portfolios should be given a format that would be outstanding in the field of graphic arts as the subjects are outstanding in architecture. Such designers as Alvin Lustig, Alex Steinweiss, or Lester Beall might be commissioned to ensure a liveliness of appearance. This may all add to the expense but I envision something in the sumptuous line. However, the kernel of the idea is there in Mr. Armstrong's letter. It is to be hoped that there is enough response to encourage you to plan a series of "The Great Houses."

I am curious about one point in Mr. Armstrong's letter. He specifies that no photograph of the architect should be published. I am sure that in such a series at least one of Mr. Armstrong's houses would be included. Can it be that he is camera-shy?

JOHN PATTERSON
London, Canada

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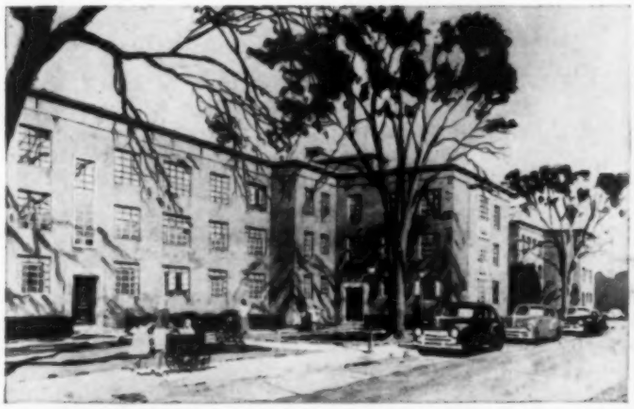
IN "FRESH MEADOWS" TOO

It's Bruce Block Floors!



FRESH MEADOWS, owned and operated by the New York Life Insurance Co., is a new trend in large apartment projects. Located on a 170-acre tract of land, it includes 138 two- and three-story and two thirteen-story structures. Two-story units contain duplex garden apartments; three-story and thirteen-story buildings have 3½ and 4½-room apartments. Principals in the planning and construction of Fresh Meadows are: *Architects*—Voorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith; *General Contractors*—George A. Fuller Co.; *Flooring Contractors*—Builders' Wood Flooring Co.

■ Thirteen miles from Manhattan, this modern residential community is now well underway in Queens, Long Island, New York. When completed early in 1949, Fresh Meadows will be "home" for about 3,000 families.

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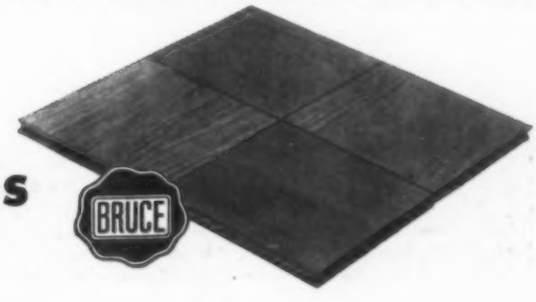
HARDWOOD FLOORS



JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL COMPETITION WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Award of the $40,000 first prize in the final stage of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Competition to Eero Saarinen and the four associated with him in the design of a $30,000,000 national monument for the Mississippi riverfront at St. Louis climaxed a jubilant meeting last month of Midwest officials, civic leaders, and the project's sponsors. Full account of the efforts to create an impressive memorial to Thomas Jefferson and his Louisiana Purchase that opened the West constituted an encouraging report of progress.

Saarinen, son and partner of Eliel Saarinen, celebrated architect and planner, received the prize as head of a team including Lily Swann Saarinen, sculptress and wife of Eero Saarinen, J. Henderson Barr, associate architectural designer, Dan Kiley, architect and landscape architect, and Alexander Girard, painter.

A check for $20,000 was handed to Gordon A. Phillips, architect and instructor, of Aurora, Illinois, heading a team of three winning second prize. Other members were William Eng, architect, and George N. Foster, painter.

Third prize of $10,000 went to a team composed of seven New York architects and artists with an eighth associate from Yale University. This team included William N. Breger, Caleb Hornbostel, and George S. Lewis, architects; Allan Gould and Andre Schwob, painters; Ralph J. Menconi, sculptor; Donald Leslie Kline and Christopher Tunnard (New Haven), landscape architects.

Runners-up in the final stage each receiving $2500 as honorarium were Harris Armstrong, of St. Louis, and a six-man team composed of T. Marshall Rainey, architect, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert A. Deshon and John B. Sheblessy, planners, Robert S. Robinson, painter, and John F. Kirkpatrick, landscape architect, all of Cincinnati; and Julian F. Bechtold, sculptor, of Fort Thomas, Kentucky, who is a native of St. Louis.

The problem tackled by the competitors was not restricted to pure design, as there were political, urban, land use, and historic portents all competing for recognition. National as well as local authorities have kept a critical eye on the efforts to evolve an appropriate proposal for the memorial site—and any further development is contingent upon agreement between the several divergent interests.

The part played by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, to safeguard the nation's interest in historic sites as authorized by the Historic Sites and Buildings Act passed by Congress in 1935, marks an extension of its concern for natural monuments, such as Grand Canyon, to the landmarks of urban areas. Thus to all cities conscious of the need for protection of local historic sites, this effort suggests progress toward a stable guardianship.

The influence of the Park Service in setting requirements for the memorial project, particularly in the final stage, has been considerable. In the addenda handed the five teams chosen to compete in the final stage, it was flatly stated that a "tree shaded park, sloping or terraced down to the river" was wanted. And a "living memorial" was barred, in order to insure an "essentially non-functional" solution that can be acceptable for recommendation to the Department of the Interior. The essentially free program of the initial stage narrowed to more specific limits.

This shifting of the problem during the course of a major design competition has caught the attention of professional leaders acquainted with the incident—and may be interpreted by some as a progressive move toward more exact steering of such activities. Conduct of competitions under the aegis of the A.I.A. Competitions Committee has tended to the stereotyped rules, program, and foreordained judgment. In writing the program for this event, George Howe frankly challenged the competitors to offer their most daring ideas for development of the specified site, observing its historic importance as well as its significance to the urban plans of St. Louis and the regional plans. The too-familiar danger of stifling creative initiative under the dead weight of a whole series of specifications and requirements was thus avoided: the competitors at the same time being freed of any "implied solution" by the professional adviser or sponsors of the competition. Tightening of the program for the second stage, after the jury had reviewed the whole range of ideas submitted in the first stage, was expected. But by this conduct of the competition, the five teams chosen for the second stage were equipped with an advantage that one of the jurors defined as "creative familiarity." Thus the competition itself makes professional history.

Local interest in the competition, represented by the energetic leadership of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association which raised $225,000 to finance the Competition and provide a prize fund, has centered on a solution for the memorial site that will revitalize the riverfront and also provide a parking area or areas to serve the near-by shopping and financial district of the city. Springing from the earliest commercial era of St. Louis, when the whole settlement was contained within the area now designated as the historic site, the life of St. Louis in the heyday of river traffic depended on the bustle and commerce of the same few blocks. But as the network of railroads took over the burden of freight traffic, the businessmen faced about and turned their attention to activities beyond the riverfront —neglecting the levee as it sank into obsolescence and finally the slum, which was removed in the last decade by intervention of the National Park Service. Thus the return of the emphasis to the riverfront can be a powerful factor in progressive development of downtown St. Louis—reversing the tide of commercial building westward of the present "dead" sections of the city.

Students of city planning and controlled development of urban areas may be struck by the positive effort here to reverse the growth direction of a major city through creation of a strong focal point—which happens to be envisioned as an "essentially non-functional" memorial as well! The futility of freezing urban neighborhoods or belts by zoning, or other legal wishful-thinking, has been amply demonstrated throughout the country. Now if a positive reclamation of a distressed area can recapture civic activity and interest, what schemes may not be started by such other cities as Philadelphia, with her shrine-like Independence Hall marooned in a sea of neglected slums, Pittsburgh, or Boston, whose proudest citizens choose to sing the praises of their cities from beyond the tax limits.

The historical importance of the site of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial justifies the extraordinary interest that has been evidenced, locally and nationally, and serves again to emphasize the serious approach to an appropriate solution. St. Louis, the river port and trading center through which the hordes poured by water and overland to the unknown West, has played her part with conscious pride and a sense of history in the making. Literally, she was The Gateway to the West.

The May issue of PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE will be devoted to a presentation of the winning designs of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Competition, supplemented by the Report of the Jury, notes on the Program, and an account of the historic and present architectural background of St. Louis.

Watch for our May issue!

Feature

P. A. Dearborn

CAMP BUILDING

LOPEZ ISLAND, WASHINGTON

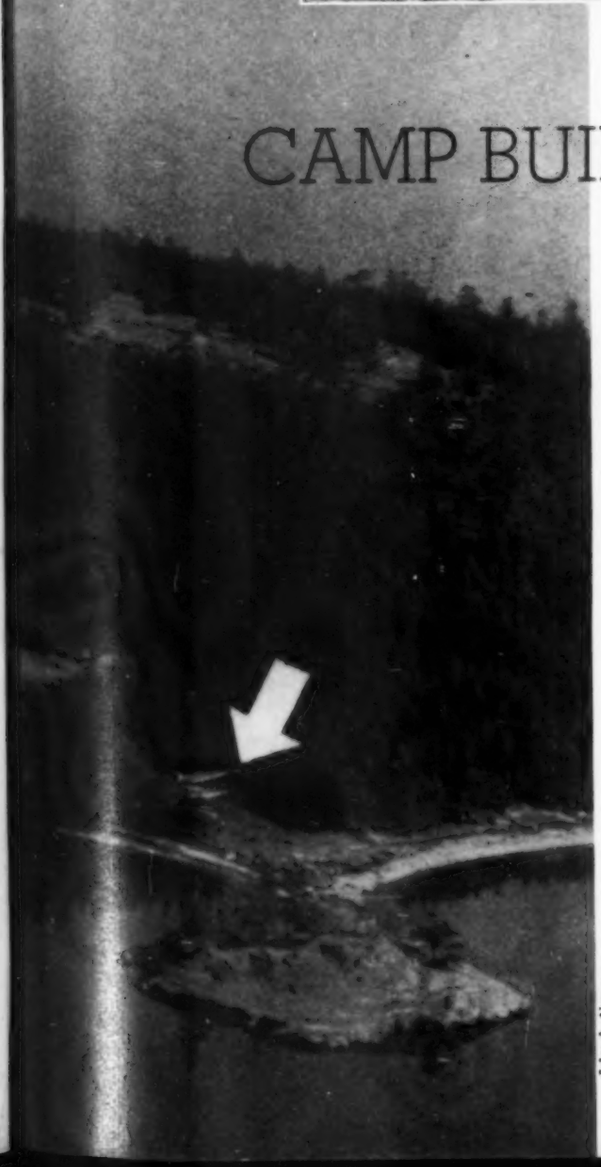
CHIARELLI & KIRK, Architects

NEED: An office, dining hall, and kitchen for the San Juan International Camp—a summer camp that accommodates up to 125 American and Canadian boys and girls from 8 to 17 years of age. Sleeping quarters for the campers are arranged in near-by council-fire groups of wigwams.

SITE: A wooded slope overlooking the waters surrounding the 310-acre island, 70 miles north of Seattle. The particular site was selected both for its magnificent natural advantages and because it immediately overlooks (hence simplifies supervision of) the camp's two main swimming coves.

SOLUTION: A structural scheme, derived from materials obtained directly from the property and worked out within the abilities of unskilled labor from adjoining farms; a plan aligned along the natural contour, with rooms opening up (including an up-sweep roofline) to the view.

IN SUM: An honest piece of indigenous architecture, with esthetic concept springing directly from the straightforward structural concept.

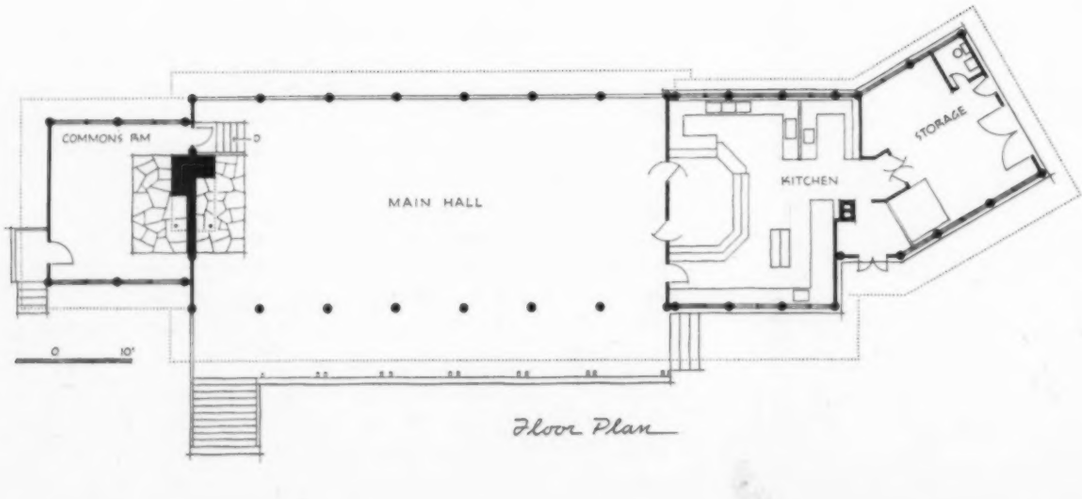


Inland Airways

LOGS AND ROUGH-SAWN BOARDS (milled at a local sawmill) were obtained from the stand of second growth fir timber on the site.

CAMP BUILDING, LOPEZ ISLAND, WASHINGTON

CHIARELLI & KIRK, Architects



Ernst Kanowitz

KIRK CHIARELLI

JAMES JOSEPH CHIARELLI, graduate of the U. of Washington School of Architecture, worked in several offices and served as Field Architect for the Vancouver Housing Authority before forming a partnership with Mr. Kirk. Past president of the University Architectural Alumni Association, he is a member of the A.I.A. and of the Council on Progressive Architecture.*

PAUL HAYDEN KIRK, also an alumnus of the U. of Washington architectural school, started his own practice in 1939, joining Mr. Chiarelli in partnership in 1944.

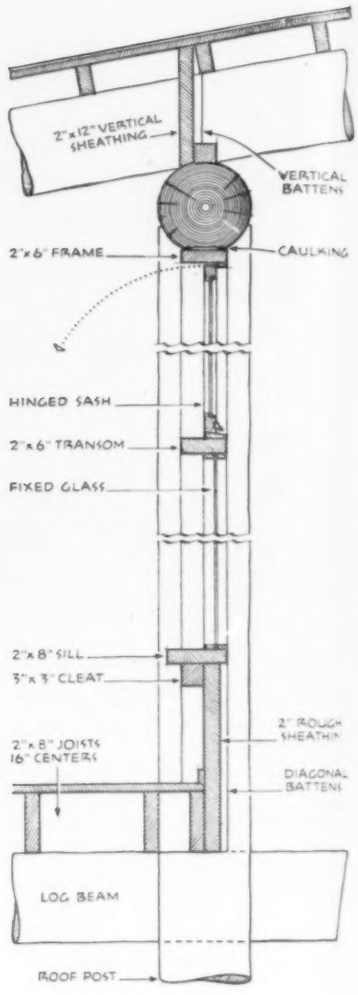
* *For further information on C.O.P.A., see "P.S.," page 148.*

THE 2" x 12" FIR BOARDS are applied diagonally for maximum bracing. 1" x 4" battens covering the joints are of local cedar.

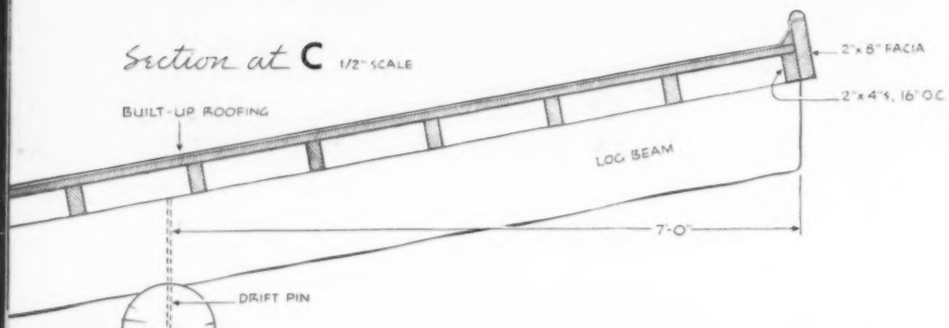
P. A. Dearborn Photos

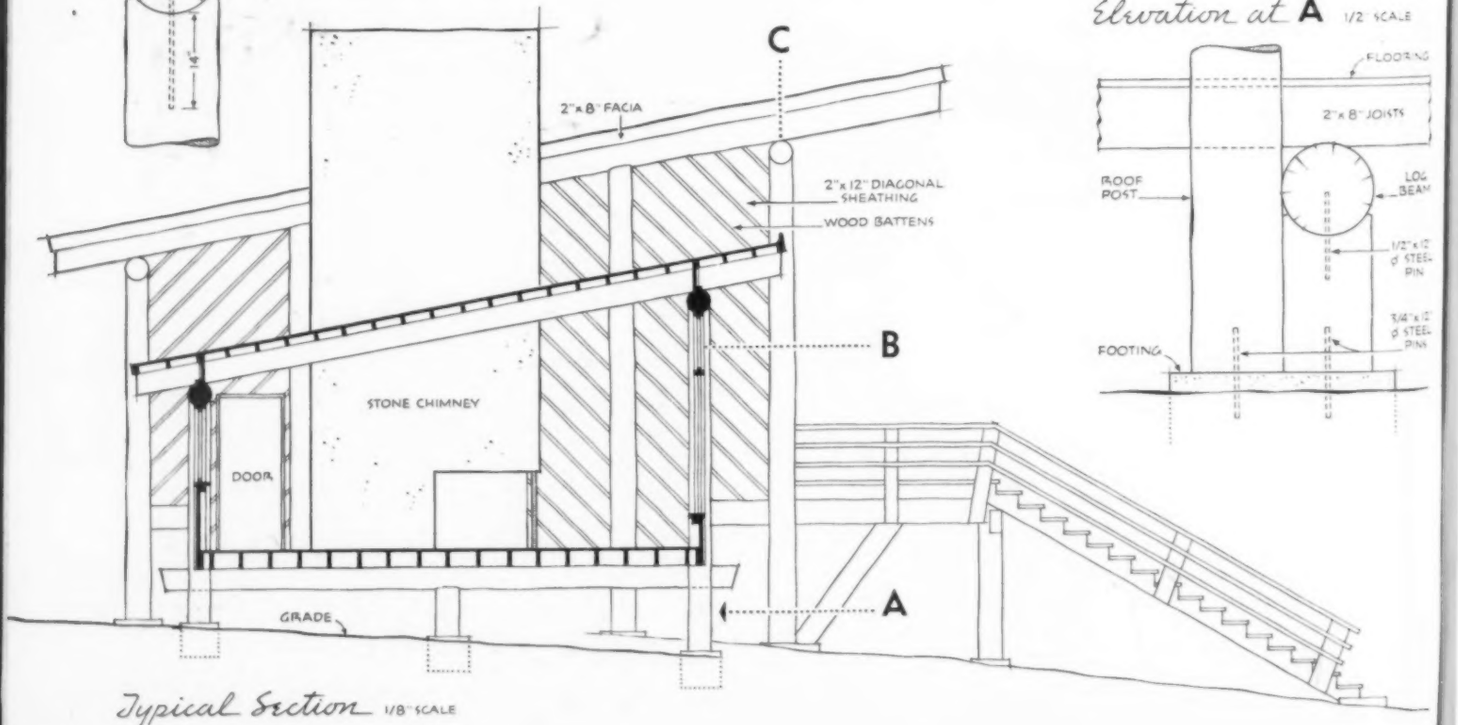
SINCE THE CAMP is located in a relatively dry belt and is used only in summer, a considerable degree of openness was feasible. The roof overhang provides sufficient protection from all but the most exceptional weather. No heating system other than fireplaces to nip the chill of cool mornings or evenings was necessary. The long porch railing includes a continuous bench in its design.

Commenting on the office's approach to architecture in general, Mr. Kirk says: "We are both interested in using local building materials in their most simple and straightforward manner." The camp building proves they practice what they preach.



Section at B 1/2" SCALE





Typical Section 1/8" SCALE

FOR WINTER PROTECTION, there are plywood panels that fill in the large openings of the main hall. Only in the kitchen is the structural wall surfaced—with plywood nailed directly to the boarding, so that there are no hollow spaces for rodents, etc.

CAMP BUILDING
LOPEZ ISLAND, WASHINGTON

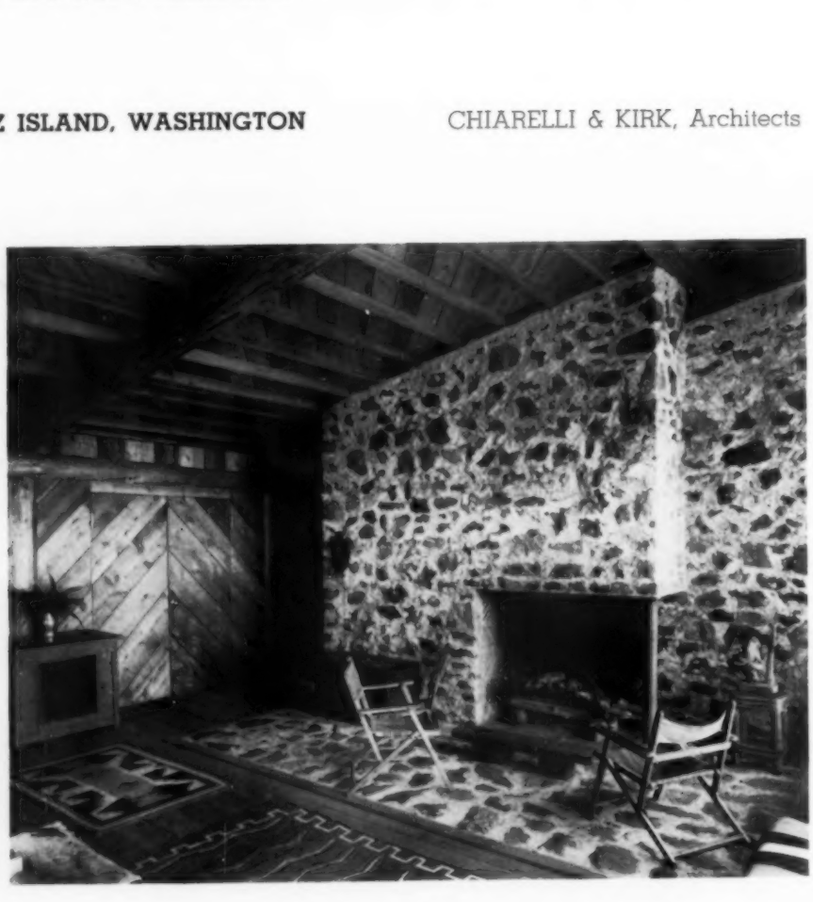
CHIARELLI & KIRK, Architects

STONE FOR THE FIREPLACES came from the outcropping of rock directly in back of the building. Around these fireplaces are held the general campfire meetings. Roof construction employs solid, diagonal sheathing finished with built-up roofing.

THE OFFICE follows the simple structural scheme of the rest of the building; glazing is of double strength window glass set in wood stops—fixed windows below, operable transoms above.

CAMP BUILDING, LOPEZ ISLAND, WASHINGTON

CHIARELLI & KIRK, Architects



THE HEARTH of the office fireplace extends out to define a sitting area for small group discussions. Artificial lighting consists simply of portable gasoline lamps, as most after-dark activities take place around the campfires of the wigwam groups outside.

THE ARCHITECT AND HIS COMMUNITY

A PA *Case Study:* LONG & THORSHOV, INC., ARCHITECTS, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

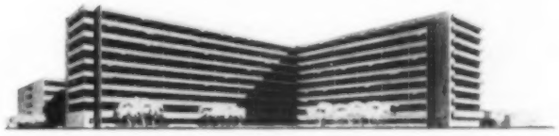
Last October **PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE** published the first of its Case Studies of architects who are doing outstanding jobs serving over-all community needs. Sheldon Brumbaugh, of Klamath Falls, Oregon, who was the subject of our first study, practices in a small city. The architects discussed here are located in a larger city. Apparently the size of the community is not so important as an active interest in all the community planning and design problems. That is what produces socially useful architecture and, as the members of this firm point out in the following pages, that is what produces a successful practice.

Long & Thorshov, Inc., is one of the oldest firms in the upper Midwest area; it was founded as Long & Kees before 1890, became Long & Thorshov in 1923, and retains that name although both of the original partners have since died. Roy N. Thorshov, present president of the firm, is the son of the first partner by that name. Robert Cerny, an assistant professor of architecture at the University of Minnesota, continues teaching while acting as design consultant to the firm. This, they feel, helps bridge the gap between architecture as taught and architecture as practiced. Contact with Henry Shotwell came while the firm was doing work for the Rural Electrification Administration, where Shotwell was chief architect. His liberal philosophy coincided with that of the firm, and after the war he joined Thorshov as a partner. There are now three junior associates: Donald Houpt, Hubert Swanson, and David Lovell.

THE EDITORS

FELLAND HOUSE, MINNEAPOLIS

Our firm believes that an architect is not only a professional designer earning his living in his community, but that he is responsible for *progress* in architecture and in planning within that community. The architect is licensed by the State; through registration, most of the States set up a partial monopoly for him. This protection and certification by the State, however, also implies responsibility. Militant leadership by other professions, similarly protected, has firmly established them as the leaders within their specialized fields, and today few nonprofessionals challenge this leadership. Doctors educate, lobby, and enforce standards of medical protection upon the community; often they fight against prejudice and superstition. The legal profession is very active in shaping and defining the laws of the land. Architects must assume the same sort of leadership in their field.



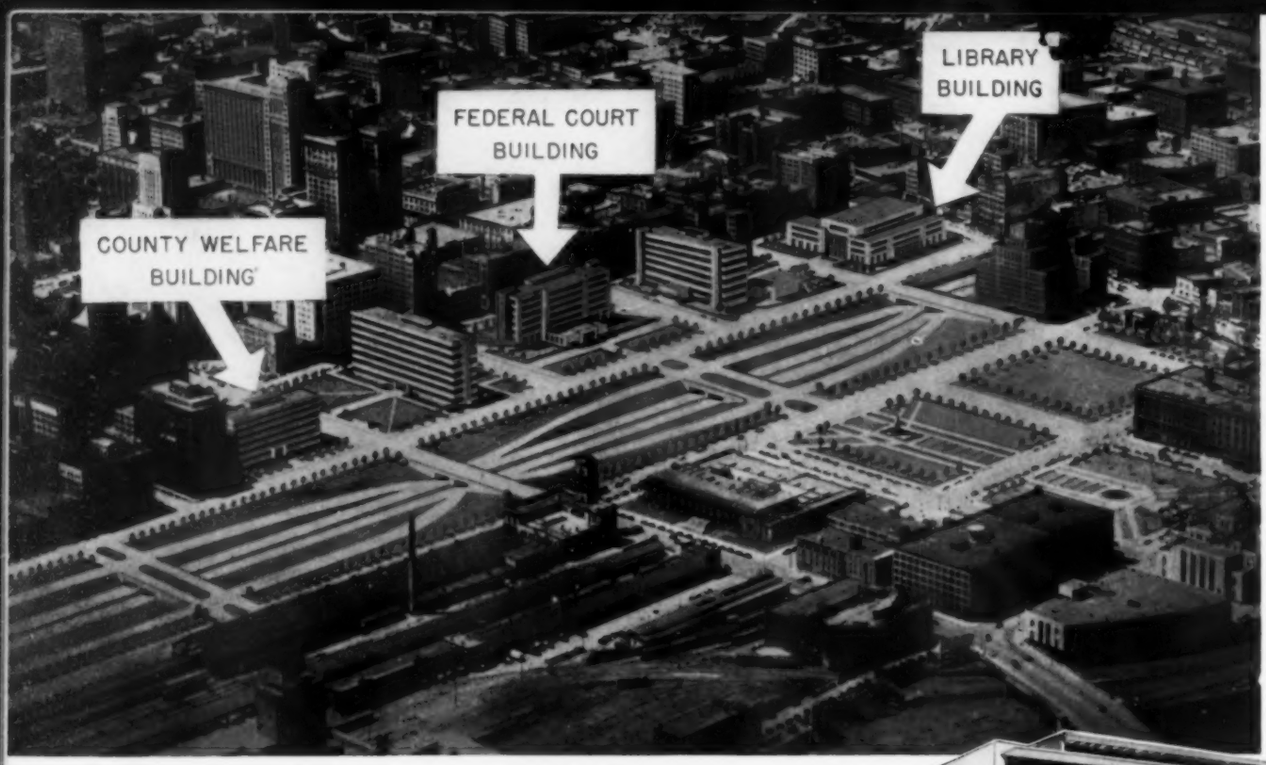
ACUTE BUILDING FOR MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL HOSPITAL

Such leadership, however, must come from firm convictions. The doctor's patient has the option of taking or leaving medical advice—there is no argument in the matter. A doctor who cannot make up his mind is soon forsaken. This must also be true to some degree in the architectural profession. Granted that there is a wider range of client participation in architecture than in medicine or law, there is a large field of discretion which must be reserved for the professional man in the interpretation and organization of a building or a town plan. An essential part of architectural services is the protection of the client from his own prejudices.

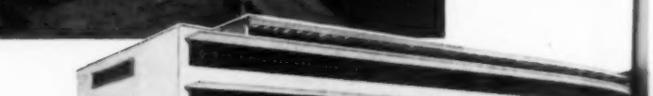
ADDITION TO PUBLIC SCHOOL, SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA

As an instance of leadership based on convictions, our firm limits its practice to contemporary organic architecture. The client who requests a Gothic church or a Colonial house is given a careful explanation of the basis of architecture. He is shown examples of good contemporary work and finally, if it is necessary, is told quite bluntly that the office does not believe in nor can it honestly recommend any other kind of architecture. Surprisingly few clients have been lost by this definite policy, and many more have been impressed with the honesty and conviction of the architect. This early expression of conviction has led to continuous leadership throughout the entire project.

LONG & THORSHOV, INC.



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT: CIVIC CENTER IN LOWER MINNEAPOLIS LOOP. Long & Thorshov made studies sponsored by a businessmen's group which indicated that public buildings should be near each other because of the overlapping of agencies and the interrelation of many activities from the Federal to the County and City level. Location of the civic center in a blighted district makes it possible to rehabilitate and stabilize the entire central Loop area.



HENNEPIN COUNTY WELFARE BUILDING

THE CIVIC CENTER ..... A PLANNING EXERCISE THAT PAID OFF

We feel that an architect must take some positive leadership in making planning and architectural studies of a public nature within his community. Our experience with the plans for the Minneapolis Civic Center illustrates, we believe, the value to the community and to the architect in such activity.

Space for a civic center had been a part of the City plans for many years but there seemed to be some danger that future public buildings would be scattered about the business area according to some minor expedient, such as the accident of land availability because of tax delinquency. The Federal Government, prior to the war, had taken an option on property for a new Federal Courts building in Minneapolis. The site selected was unsatisfactory from any planning standpoint. It was in the commercial center of town away from existing public buildings and out of the civic center area proposed in the City plan.

Long & Thorshov took upon itself the task of studying the location of all future public buildings in functional relation to each other. The project was a natural for the architects to study; elaborate traffic and zoning studies had already been made by the City Planning Commission; the site involved only five city blocks; it was almost entirely an architectural problem.

Study indicated that most projects of this type failed not because of a lack of plans but because of public misunderstanding, apathy, and the opposition of special selfish interests who would be affected one way or another by the plan. It was felt that the architects' contribution should include education of the public and particularly of the businessmen within the city who would all gain by the stabilization of real estate values in the business district and the termination of blight in the area under consideration.

Sketches were made visualizing the completed development and were presented to several prominent businessmen who responded immediately and, to the amazement of the architects, called a mass meeting of one hundred merchants, bankers, and professional people.

The businessmen were eager to protect their own interest by halting the progress of blight. There were many who faced the immediate problem of remodeling present quarters or rebuilding in an area further uptown. Others found their business gradually decreasing as blight forced people out of the older business area. Many large buildings and commercial enterprises lay at the edge of the blighted area. The businessmen were enthusiastic, and spontaneously the Civic Center Development Association was born. Twenty thousand dollars were pledged for promotion of the project.

RUN-DOWN LOOP AREA AT PRESENT

Long & Thorshov, Inc., was retained as architectural consultant on an annual fee basis and Professor Cerny was made executive secretary of the Association. There followed a long period of promotional activity in which a brochure was published, slides, charts, and drawings were made, and the "Civic Center Program" was presented to over one hundred clubs, associations, and other influential civic groups. At these programs, a member of the architectural firm and a member of the Association generally appeared together; one to present the technical aspect and the other the broad civic interest angle. The businessmen were eager to point out that this planning project was economically sound and would benefit them.

The over-all plan was soon adopted by the Post War Progress Committee of the City Council and by the City Council itself. At present, plans are being prepared for the public welfare building, and architects will soon be commissioned for a new public library building—both in the civic center. There is ample evidence that the Federal courts building will also be located within the civic center.

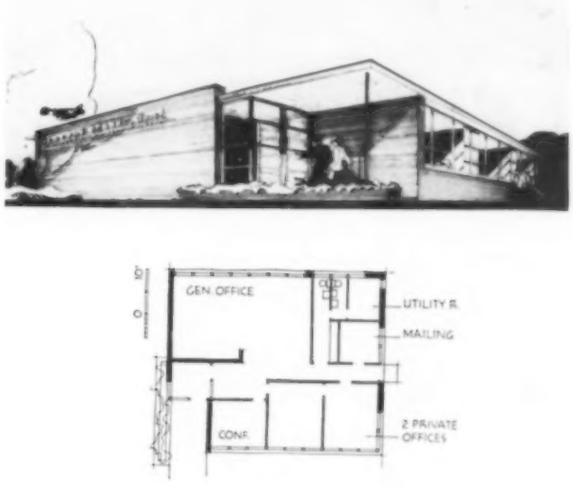
The Library Board has voted to place the new public library in the civic center, not because it was particularly related to other public buildings, but rather because the site selected for it, within the civic center, was the most convenient and most logical site available in the city. Studies were prepared by our firm showing the traffic pattern, pedestrian concentration, and the convenience of transportation lines to the civic center site and the old library site, which some advocated. An active campaign was started to educate the public to the fact that a modern public library is a service facility and should be made convenient to the greatest number of people within the community. This is in direct conflict with the public concept that a library is expensive and monumental, set apart from the life of the city, preferably in a quiet park.

The Hennepin County Welfare Board, some months ago, voted the construction of a new office building for the County Welfare Department. The County Board owns some property outside of the civic center and for this and other reasons the building was planned to be constructed outside of the civic center. The Civic Center Development Association and our firm met with the County Board and argued the merits of the two sites. The County Board requested that the Association prepare an analysis of the comparative land costs, building costs, convenience, etc., of the two sites. On the basis of this report, the County Commissioners reversed their decision and condemnation proceedings are now advancing on the civic center location.

These activities have involved a considerable amount of work, a large part of which has been financed by the Civic Center Development Association. The average architectural firm normally could not afford the time and effort that have been put into the civic center plans. However, on the basis of this experience, we are certain that there is in every community a group of businessmen who have vision and who are not only willing but eager to finance projects of this kind. There has been a constant campaign in the newspapers, including drawings, sketches, and reports by the Association from material prepared in the architects' offices.

This has had the effect of bringing the name of Long & Thorshov, Inc., before the public as leaders in the planning field. This has also paid off handsomely in reputation and in commissions. The firm is now preparing plans for the new 900-bed City Hospital, the new Hennepin County Welfare Building, and many other important contracts which were obtained at least partially through the contacts and prestige gained by the civic center project.

LONG & THORSHOV, INC.



OFFICE BUILDING: GENERAL MILLS SOY BEAN PROCESSING PLANT, BELMOND, IOWA. A well lighted general office and well planned smaller individual offices determine the plan of this straightforward and unpretentious office building for a specialized food processing plant.

MIDLAND BANK BUILDING. Frankly a face-lifting job, notable principally because of the simplicity and dignity of the entrance. Above the main floor the building was resurfaced with brick. The Morton Granite entrance, set in a field of Indiana Bedford stone, frames two aluminum entrances which have sufficient glass to light the lobby amply.

George Miles Ryan Studio Photo

HAMMOND HOUSE. This house on a lake, which will be shown in detail in a later issue, is planned for major rooms to have the most attractive north view, while still gaining solar radiation from the south. Not shown are a separate two-room apartment on the second floor for Mrs. Hammond's mother, and the recreation space on the lower level, made possible by a sharp drop in the property to the north. Construction is a successful combination of wood frame and masonry.

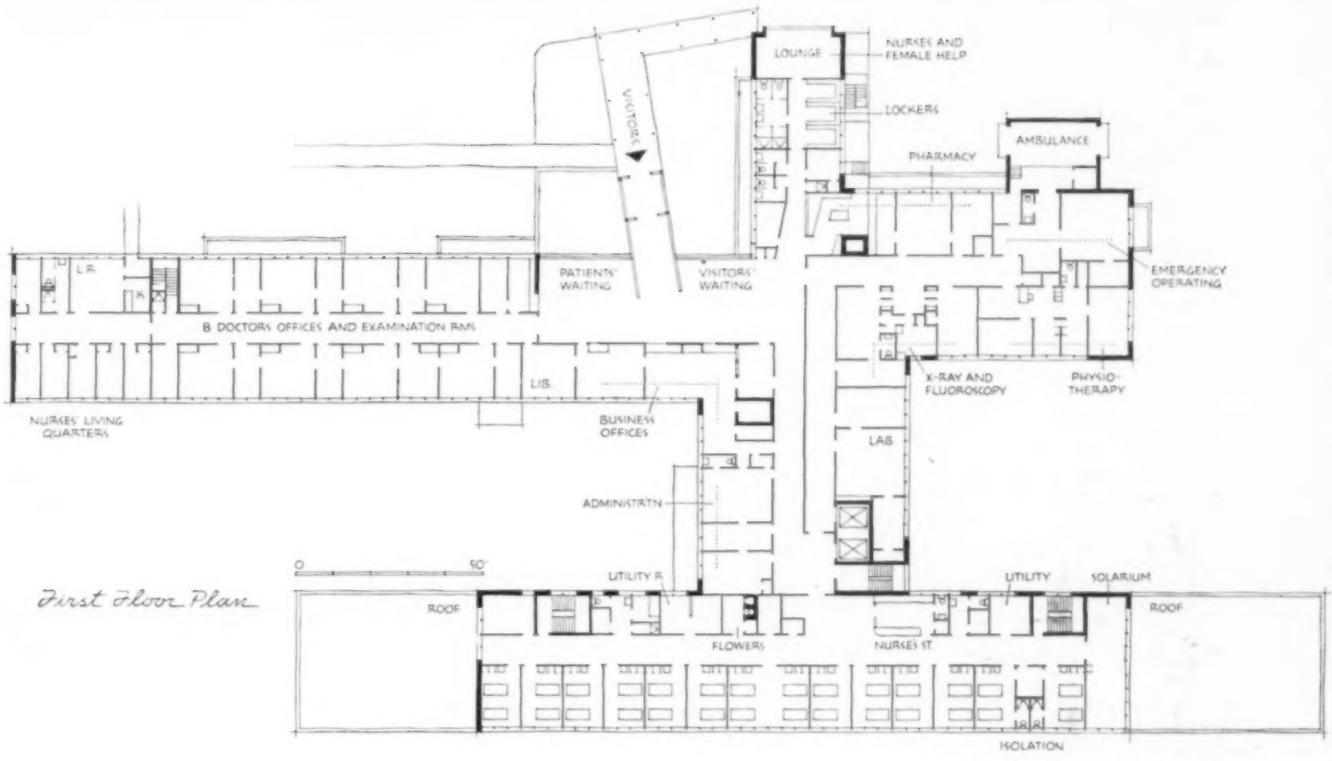
OFFICE ORGANIZATION

The office, with our engineering associates, has grown to a staff of over 60 people, and the increase in size has brought many problems. The partners believe that the best architecture does not come out of a front office-back office arrangement in which the principals deal with clients, make decisions, and send back to the chief draftsman vague notes and sketches for interpretation.

The entire office works as a team, with as much decentralization of authority as possible. As a result, the client deals directly with the man in charge of the job, with guidance and suggestions from the principals and any other member of the organization available for consultation. The staff architects thus gain experience in working with clients and also recognition from the clients for their essential contribution to the work. This training will aid them in their ultimate goal of setting up their own practice, and it has the further advantage of developing a much deeper interest in each project on the part of the architect in charge.

Every effort to promote collaboration and specialization among the staff is encouraged. A junior associate, Hubert Swanson, acts as coordinator and office manager. One architect, David Lovell, has been assigned the responsibility for research and mastery of hospital design. He attends conferences of hospital experts and collects and organizes data on the subject. Another junior associate, Donald Houpt, has made school work his major interest. Others have the same assignment for churches, residences, etc. It is physically impossible for any single individual to know the detailed requirements of the vast variety of buildings being planned today. By assigning the responsibility for specialization in a type of building to one person or a group of people in the organization, the office further breaks down the dominance of the principals and in collaboration each specialist adds to the whole the benefit of his highly specialized knowledge and techniques. Thus the school specialist collaborates with the hospital specialists in the design of classrooms in a large general hospital. Not only is thorough knowledge of his field required of each specialist, but also research, invention, and leadership.

The spirit within the organization and the pride of accomplishment is very strong. Almost every month there is an office party, picnic, or other meeting where we enjoy each other's company and discuss architecture, philosophy, politics, city planning, and the future of the office. Coffee is served in the office at ten in the morning and three in the afternoon to staff and clients alike. This provides a brief respite from work and an opportunity to compare notes, relax, and discuss informally some of the problems at hand. Many of the staff often spend an evening or two in the office working on projects



TWO HARBORS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL, TWO HARBORS, MINNESOTA. This 80-bed general hospital faces all patients' rooms toward the south, with services and administrative offices in the northerly wing. Delivery entrances, kitchen, storage, and laundry are on the ground floor. First floor (above) contains outpatient department separated from, but easily accessible to, rest of hospital. Patients' wing is typical on three floors.

without pay—not because they feel this will enhance their position but because they are interested and enthusiastic in developing a significant design.

For Professor Cerny the office is a laboratory for research where new ideas can be discussed and tried out on a practical basis. The result of this experience is brought to the students in the School of Architecture at the University of Minnesota, where they are taught that professional leadership pays—that in addition to professional competence, the architect must have a philosophy and the courage of his own convictions; that students are being trained not only in a profession which will sustain them but also to a responsibility which they must meet.

LONG & THORSHOV, INC.

THORSHOV

SHOTWELL

CERNY

The two buildings which are illustrated on the following pages are examples of the work which is being produced by this firm as a result of its philosophy and organization.

OFFICE BUILDING

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

LONG & THORSHOV, INC., Architects

ROBERT G. CERNY, Consultant

RALPH D. THOMAS & ASSOCIATES, Engineers

CLIENT: Paper Calmenson & Company, one of the largest steel fabricators in upper Midwest.

PROGRAM: Office building adjacent to plant. Executive and sales, engineering, and production departments all operate from central inventory system.

SITE: Outside city limits in pleasant environment; served by railroad; ample room for expansion.

PLAN SOLUTION: H-shape, with one leg containing locker rooms, toilets, plant manager and lunch rooms, placed directly against plant building. Production department in center stem. Executive and sales department to left of main entrance, engineering to right, in forward leg. Inventory system located at intersection.

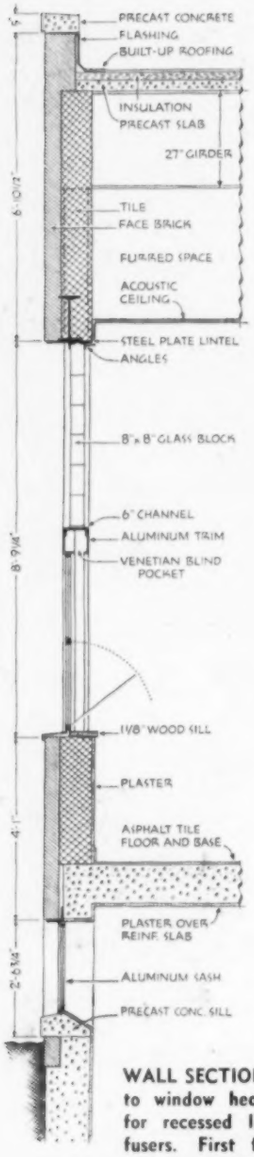
STRUCTURE AND MATERIALS: Steel frame; exterior walls brick and back-up tile, plastered inside. Asphalt tile on concrete floors. Directional glass block above projecting aluminum sash, glazed with double glass. Continuous fluorescent tubing in office area, set in acoustical ceiling.

Hedrich-Blessing Photos

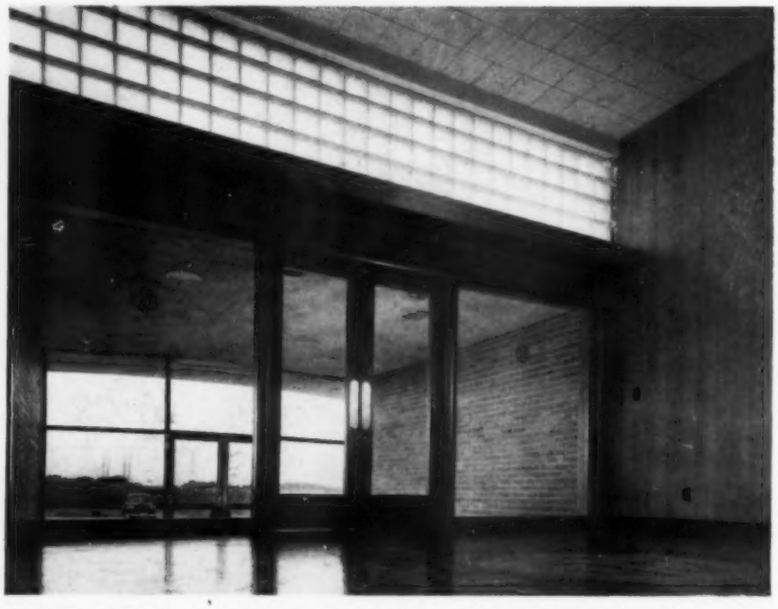
MAIN ENTRANCE. A cantilevered concrete slab protects the principal entrance to the building. Entrance projects enough for comfortable stairs inside, between interior and exterior doors.

PLANS. Basement contains storage, mechanical equipment, and employees' recreational rooms. Main floor plan is based on access of all departments to inventory files. Office arrangement gives ample light and ventilation to all individual offices as well as the larger general office areas. Connection with the fabricating plant is through the timekeeper's space in the rear, which also controls the employees' entrance. Parking space is convenient and ample.

THE ARCHITECTS' RENDERING indicates the relationship of the office building to the plant itself, to the surrounding streets, and to the parking area. Above, in the photograph of the principal facade, note the well studied relationship of glass, glass block, and masonry surfaces.



WALL SECTION. Ceiling is furred to window heads, allowing space for recessed lights and air diffusers. First floor level is high enough to permit adequate light in basement.

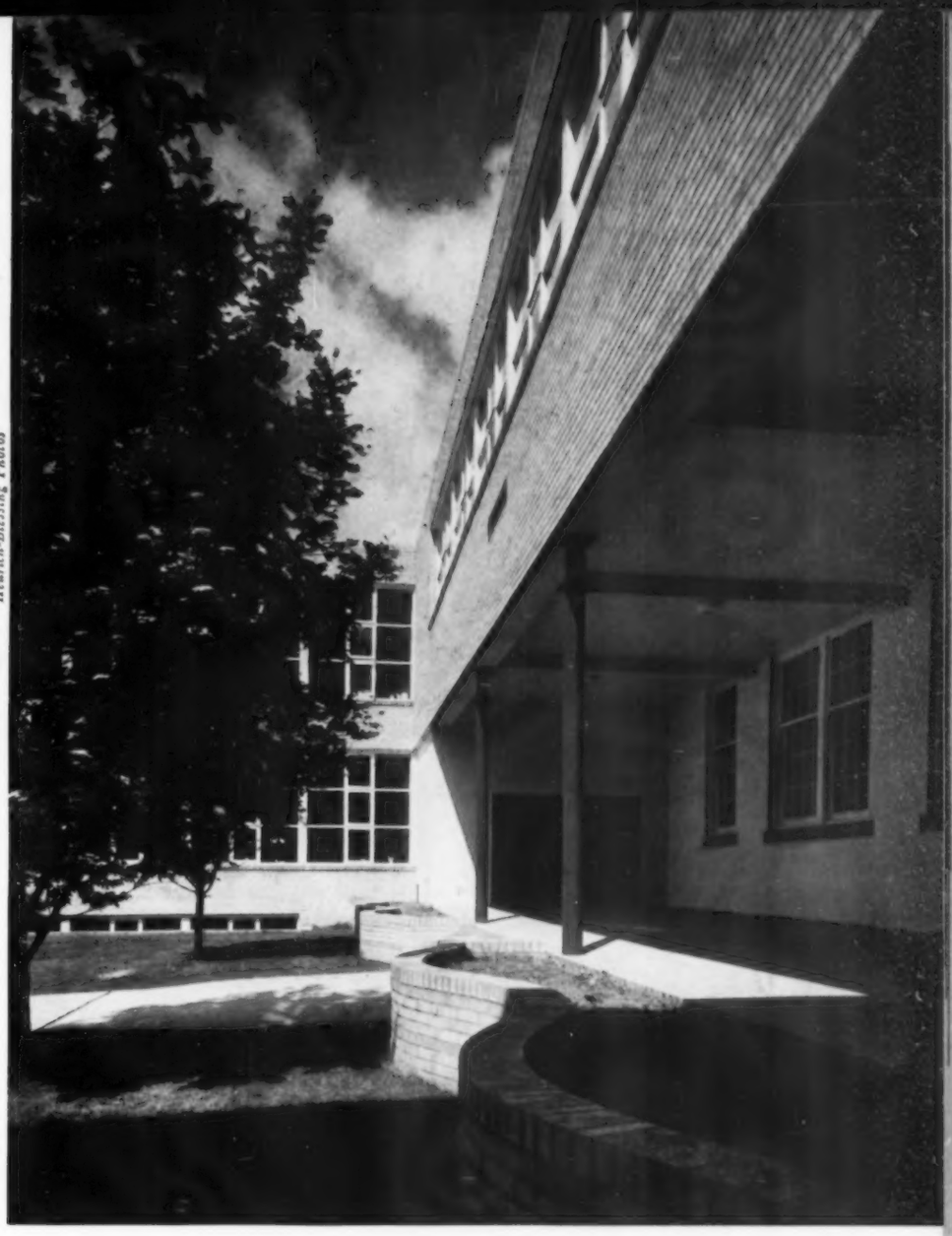


WAITING ROOM. Wide, fully glazed opening with directional glass blocks above produces an open, well lighted space.

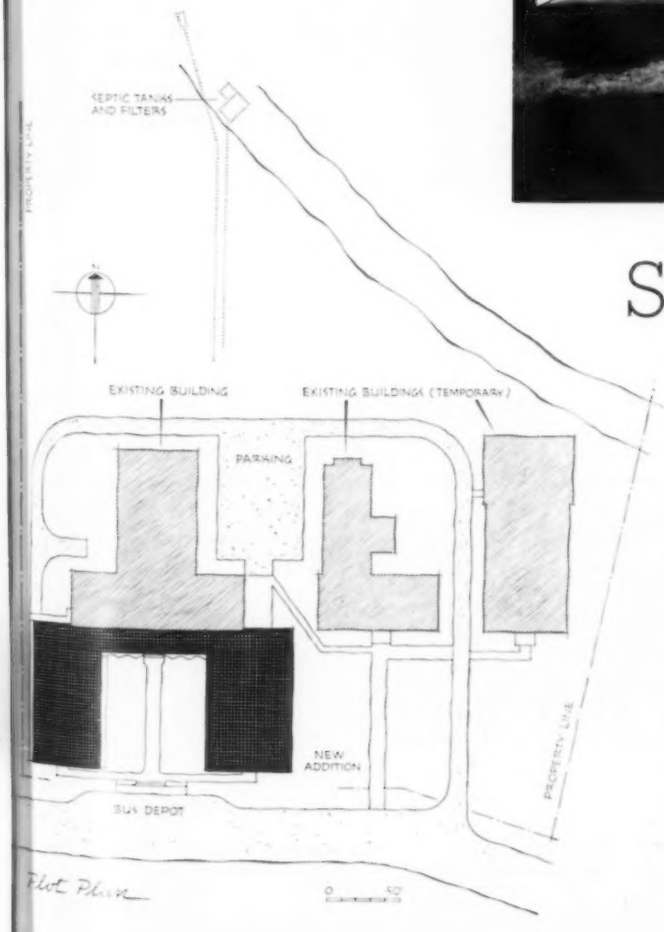
OFFICE BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

LONG & THORSHOV, INC., Architects

OFFICES. Glass blocks throw sunlight to the ceiling from where it is reflected down on the work area. Beams coming through clear glass windows fall short of desks, can be controlled with shades if necessary. Tests show even distribution and good quality of light.



Hedrich-Blessing Photos



SCHOOL ADDITION

RICHFIELD, MINNESOTA

LONG & THORSHOV, INC., Architects

ROBERT G. CERNY, Consultant

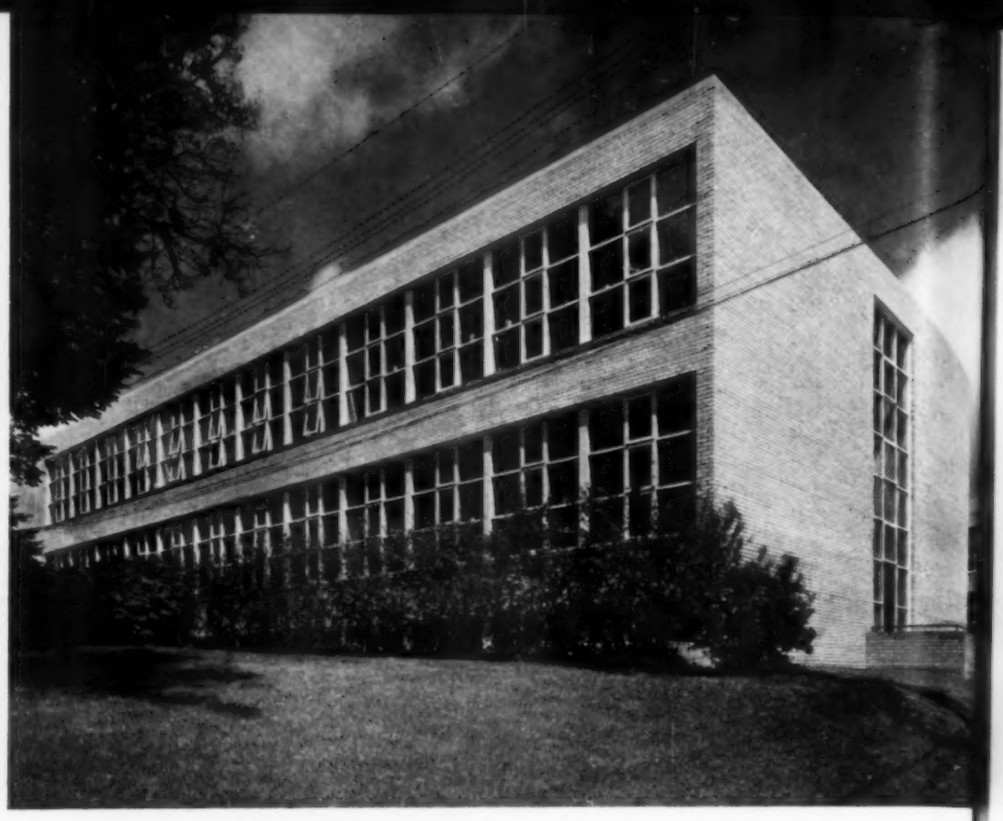
RALPH D. THOMAS & ASSOCIATES, Engineers

PROGRAM: An addition to the Woodlake Elementary School in Richfield, consisting of 20 classrooms, library, and cafeteria unit.

SOLUTION: Two wings projecting from the existing school building, containing classrooms facing east and west. Entrance porch connecting these two wings, opening into them and into old portion. Library above entrance, accessible to all parts of building. Dining and kitchen facilities and "activity" rooms in well lighted basement.

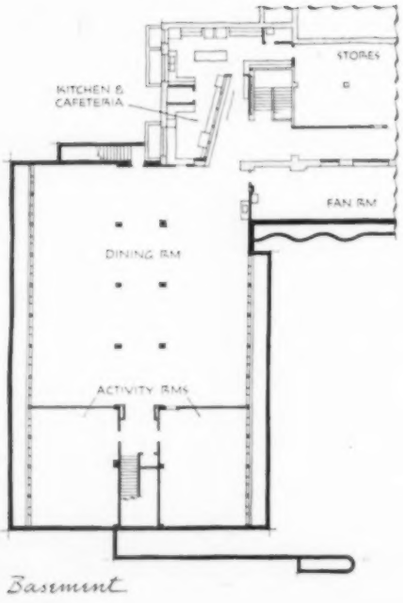
SCHOOL ADDITION
RICHFIELD, MINNESOTA

LONG & THORSHOV, INC.
Architects

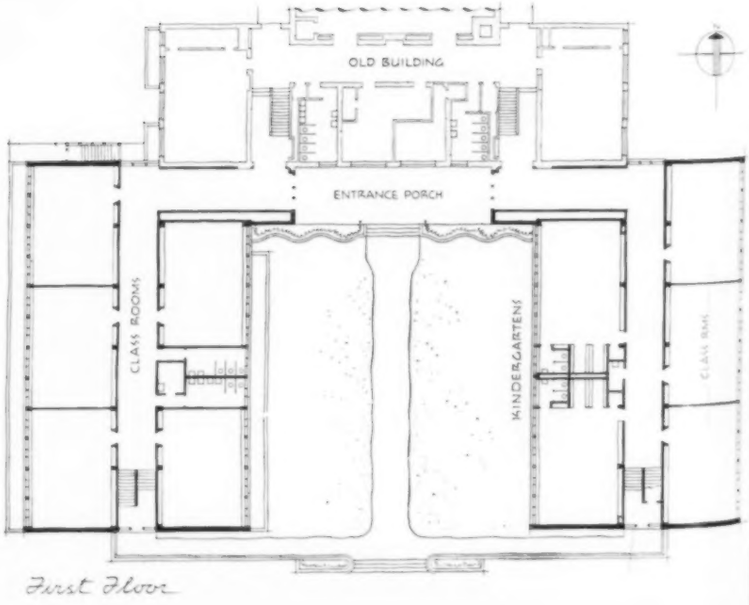


The Superintendent of the Richfield school system likes particularly "the natural lighting facilities provided by the full banks of windows on one side of each classroom," and comments that "the pupils are happy in the homelike surroundings, the pleasing variety of bright colors. . ."

STRUCTURE AND MATERIALS: Combination of steel and reinforced concrete frame (steel columns on outside walls above basement, where maximum opening was desired). Superstructure walls 4" face brick backed up with 8" tile, plastered. Asphalt tile floors; acoustical plaster ceilings. Ventilation system operates from fan in basement, intake on roof; blows preheated, filtered air into classrooms from ducts in furred corridor ceilings, returns it at floor through wardrobes.

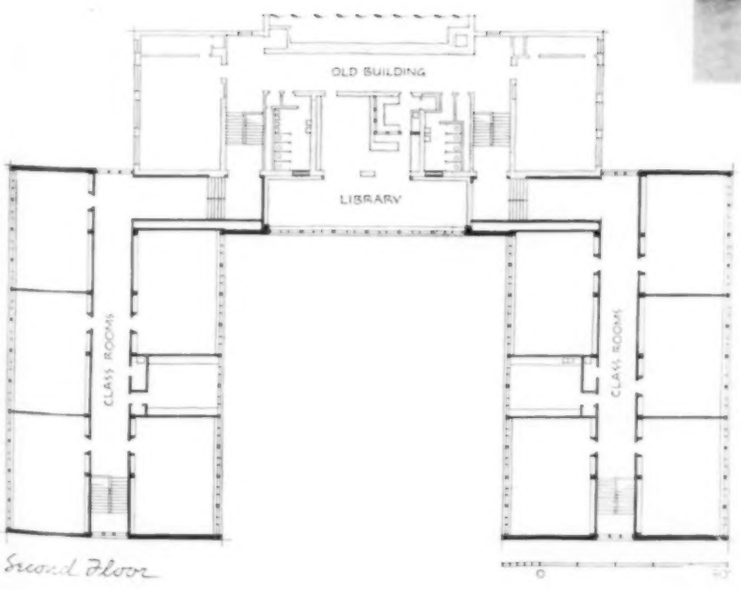


Basement



First Floor

CLASSROOMS. In the kindergarten above and in the typical classroom at right, careful attention has been paid to cabinets, display cases, and clothes lockers (see Selected Detail on page 85). Natural lighting is supplemented in each classroom by eight 4-tube fluorescent units.



PLANS. Basement contains cafeteria and special workrooms, as well as mechanical equipment. Portion not shown is largely unexcavated. On first floor, two kindergartens in easterly wing are planned so that they have their own toilets and clothes alcoves. On the second floor, two workrooms have been incorporated in the plan. Library is conveniently located; rear portion receives clerestory light. Each new classroom wing has access to old building as well as separate entrance.

P. A. Dearborn Photos

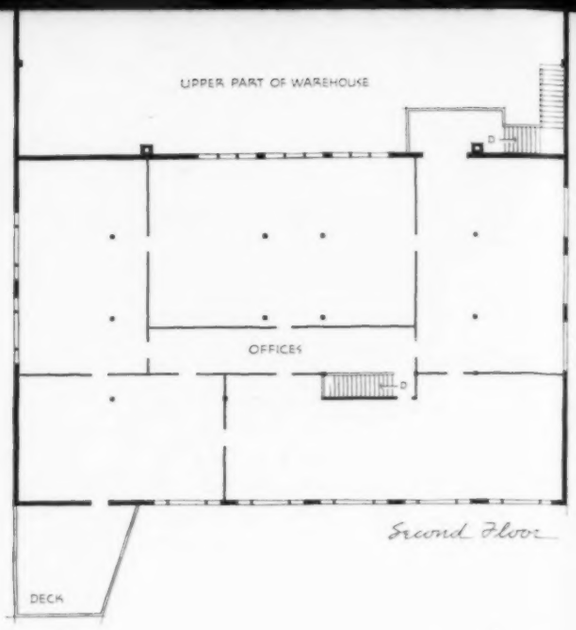
ENTRANCE PORTICO

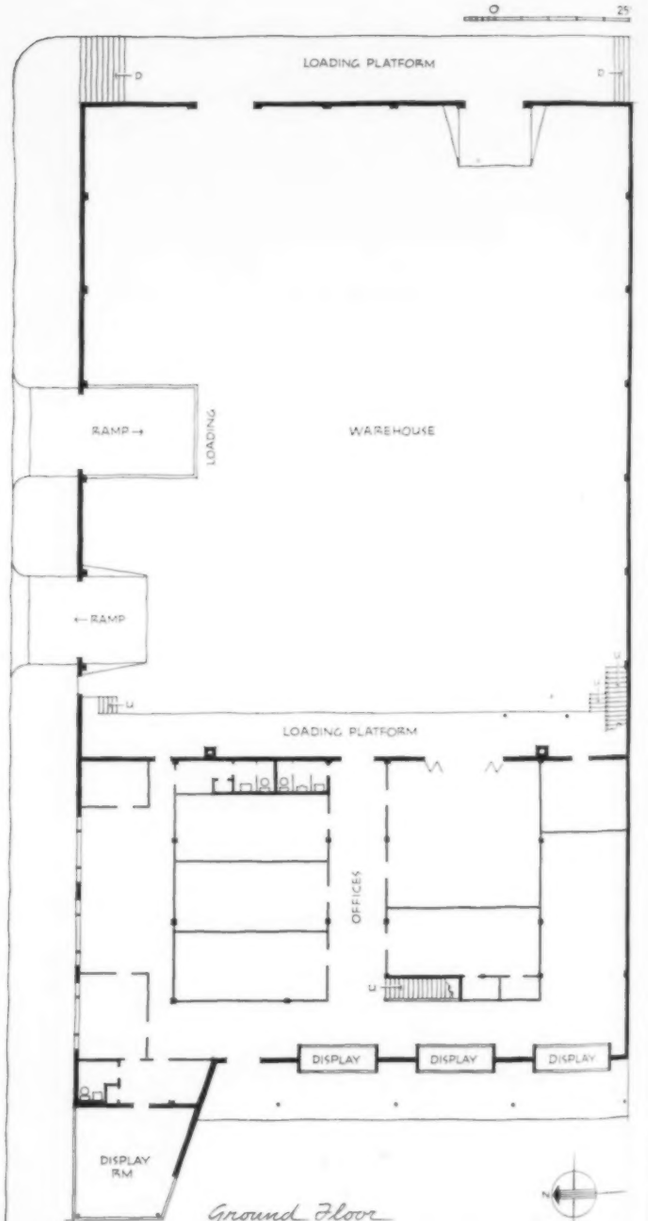
WHOLESALE BUILDING

PORTLAND, OREGON

Offices — Display Rooms — Warehouse

PIETRO BELLUSCHI, Architect





PLANS: Setback of the building from the curb accomplishes several useful things—provides offstreet parking for customers; gives great prominence to the major display room, from both sidewalk and parking space, and sets the building apart from those that crowd the lot line.

The recessed ground floor provides shaded space for supplementary display units and sheltered passage from parked car to entrance door. On the first floor are business and administrative offices concerned with sales and warehouse activities. On the second floor are service departments, a sales theater, a model kitchen, and a conference room.

GENERAL VIEW

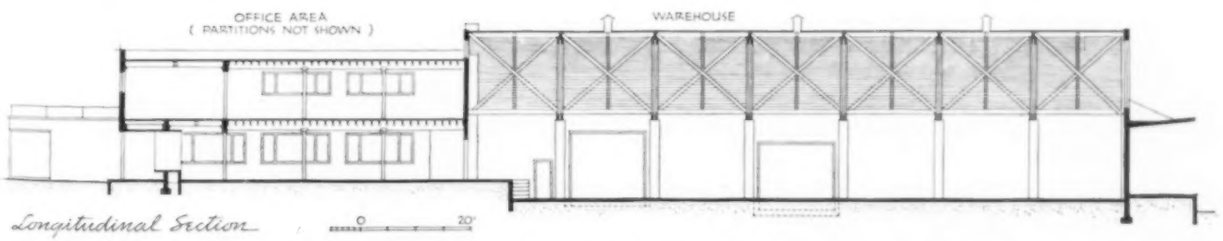
NEED: A building combining the functions of business offices, warehousing, and display space for an organization dealing in electric-powered equipment.

SITE: Corner lot in a wholesale district, near railroad trackage and facing a much traveled thoroughfare.

SOLUTION: Display, offices, service departments, sales areas, in a two-story structure at front; warehouse, at rear.

MATERIALS: Reinforced concrete structure; display room wing surfaced with rainbow granite. Exposed pipe columns steel, 6″ I.D.

COLORS: Main block of building painted white; recessed wall painted deep bottle green. Pipe columns painted blue. Lettering, yellow and red.



SECTION. Varied levels established in the warehouse provide comfortable working heights for outside trucking facilities at sheltered street dock at rear; undercover handling from side street entrances, and between loading platform at rear of two-story portion and warehouse proper. Detail of the warehouse timber trusses is shown over-page.

ENTRANCE. Approach sidewalk, with display wing surfaced with 4-foot squares of granite (at left), leads directly to the tempered plate-glass entrance doors.

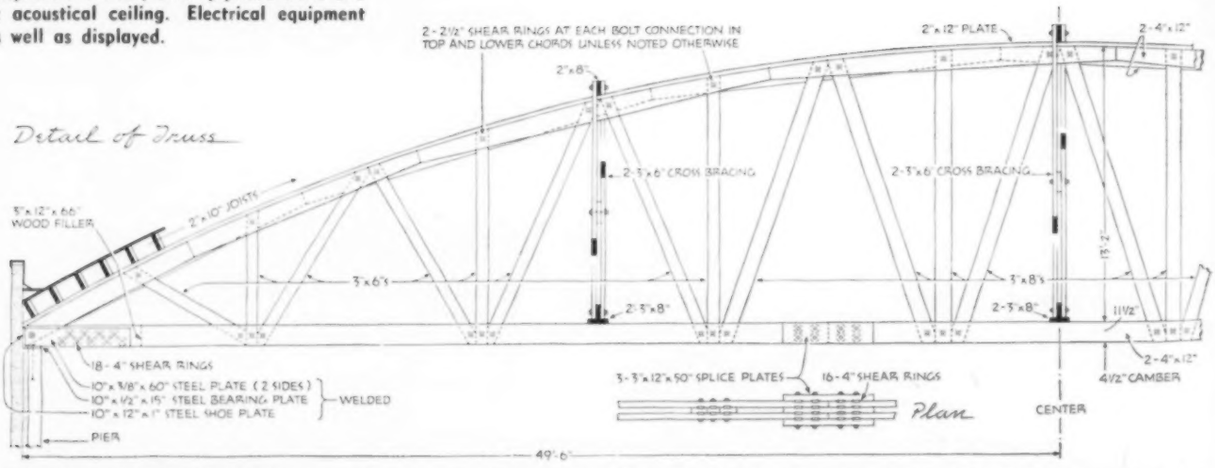
WHOLESALE BUILDING, PORTLAND, OREGON

PIETRO BELLUSCHI, Architect

LOBBY. Asphalt tile floor; birch plywood walls and partitions; acoustical ceiling. Electrical equipment is used as well as displayed.

Edris Morrison Studio

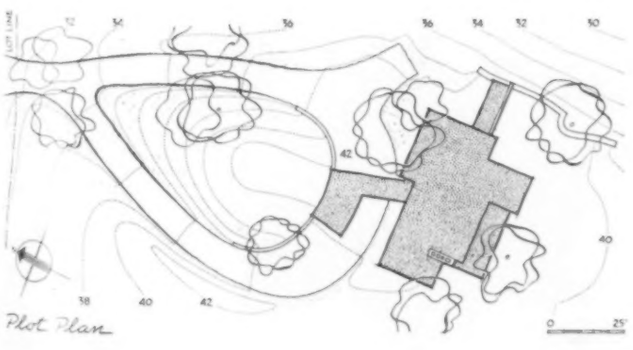
THE ARCHITECT: **Pietro Belluschi** (for biographical notes, see May 1946 P/A) takes a rather critical attitude toward this job: "The design problem was not a complex one," he says, "since it is similar to that of many other wholesale establishments where the warehouse space is connected to offices and display rooms . . . While I don't consider the building a model of its kind, I feel that it does have a certain design elegance . . ."



TYPICAL WAREHOUSE TRUSS (see section on preceding page) is 99 feet in length and rests on 16" x 16" reinforced concrete piers.

P. A. Dearborn Photos

This is the home of one of the architects—Mr. Richardson—his wife, and their two boys. Southern view front, top; northern, approach side, below. Mr. Richardson not only shared in the design but, in order to keep within the budget ($16,000, including furnishing, as of 1941), he undertook the contracting as well.



HOUSE

CHARLES RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS

HUSON JACKSON and
JOSEPH P. RICHARDSON, Architects

NEED: Family of four and two guests; easy arrangements for entertaining and (frequently) servantless housekeeping; indoor-outdoor living; plenty of storage.

SITE: 2½ acres of abandoned pasture south of the road, with trees partly dictating house plan; driveway circling a hillock, and balanced cut and fill, got rid of a deserted gravel pit. Placing house just south of hill afforded protection from road noise and cold winds. Main living rooms open east, south, west, to views.

STRUCTURE: Traditional wood framing was employed to help in meeting the strict budget. Finish — for easy housekeeping, painted walls are eliminated except in baths and kitchen; no dust-catching trim.

PORTE-COCHERE serves also as the garage.

P. A. Dearborn Photos

SOUTHWEST SIDE. Red cedar clapboards are painted "Terra Verte."

ENTRANCE has bluestone floor to catch outside dirt.

HOUSE, CHARLES RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS

HUSON JACKSON and JOSEPH

Paul Davis Photo

DEN-GUEST ROOM has brick floor to simplify caring for the indoor garden.

LIVING ROOM. No painted walls to clean; base flush with walls; no casings at doors or windows. "Housekeeping is easy."

JOSEPH P. RICHARDSON, Architects

Basement, part excavated, includes complete laundry, also used for storage, and heater room. *First floor:* note excellent circulation from entrance hall. Kitchen located for easy service indoors or out. *Second floor:* extra bed in dressing room is used when there is illness; separate room for each child; screened porch for children's sleeping in summer, play in winter. Guests are accommodated in the den. Outside stairs to roof deck are constantly used, especially by children. *Fenestration:* windows small toward north, extensive toward south, provide ample cross ventilation; these plus numerous exterior doors give physical reality to the indoor-outdoor relationship.

SPACIOUS LIVING-DINING AREA, and numerous outside doors providing fluid circulation, made it easy to give a party for 150. Use of insulating plaster which has some ac

HOUSE, CHARLES RIVER, MASSAC

P. A. Dearborn Photos

DINING ROOM walls are insulating plaster, unpainted; floors are white oak generally, walnut in living room. Millwork is unpainted mahogany in dining room, red cedar in most other rooms. During warm months meals are eaten outdoors.

RICHARDSON

JACKSON

Joseph P.
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PROGRESSIVE

has some acoustic properties is believed to improve tone value of the built-in radio-record player.

MASSACHUSETTS

HUSON JACKSON and JOSEPH P. RICHARDSON, Architects

Joseph P. Richardson, grandson of the renowned H. H. Richardson, is a graduate of the Harvard Architectural School. Following two years as assistant resident engineer on the White Building for the Mass. General Hospital for the firm of Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott, he worked in partnership for a year or so with **Huson Jackson.** It was during this period that the house shown here was designed. After working as a contractor in the $6,000-house field, he was in the U. S. Naval Reserve during the war. Since 1945, Mr. Richardson has been back with Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott, at the present time particularly engrossed with the design of the huge Logan International Airport. Biographical notes on *Huson Jackson* were published in the October 1946 PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE.

Paul Davis

MASTER BEDROOM, dressing room beyond. Woodwork here is sycamore. Unpainted insulating plaster walls throughout the house afford a warm texture as a foil for the furnishings. Heating is forced hot water with built-in convectors.

HOUSE ST. MARY'S, PENNSYLVANIA

Fred Gund Photos

ENTRANCE. Passage from carport to front door.

RAYMOND VINER HALL, Architect

NEED: A year-round home for a couple with one servant; provision for frequent overnight guests and for group entertaining.

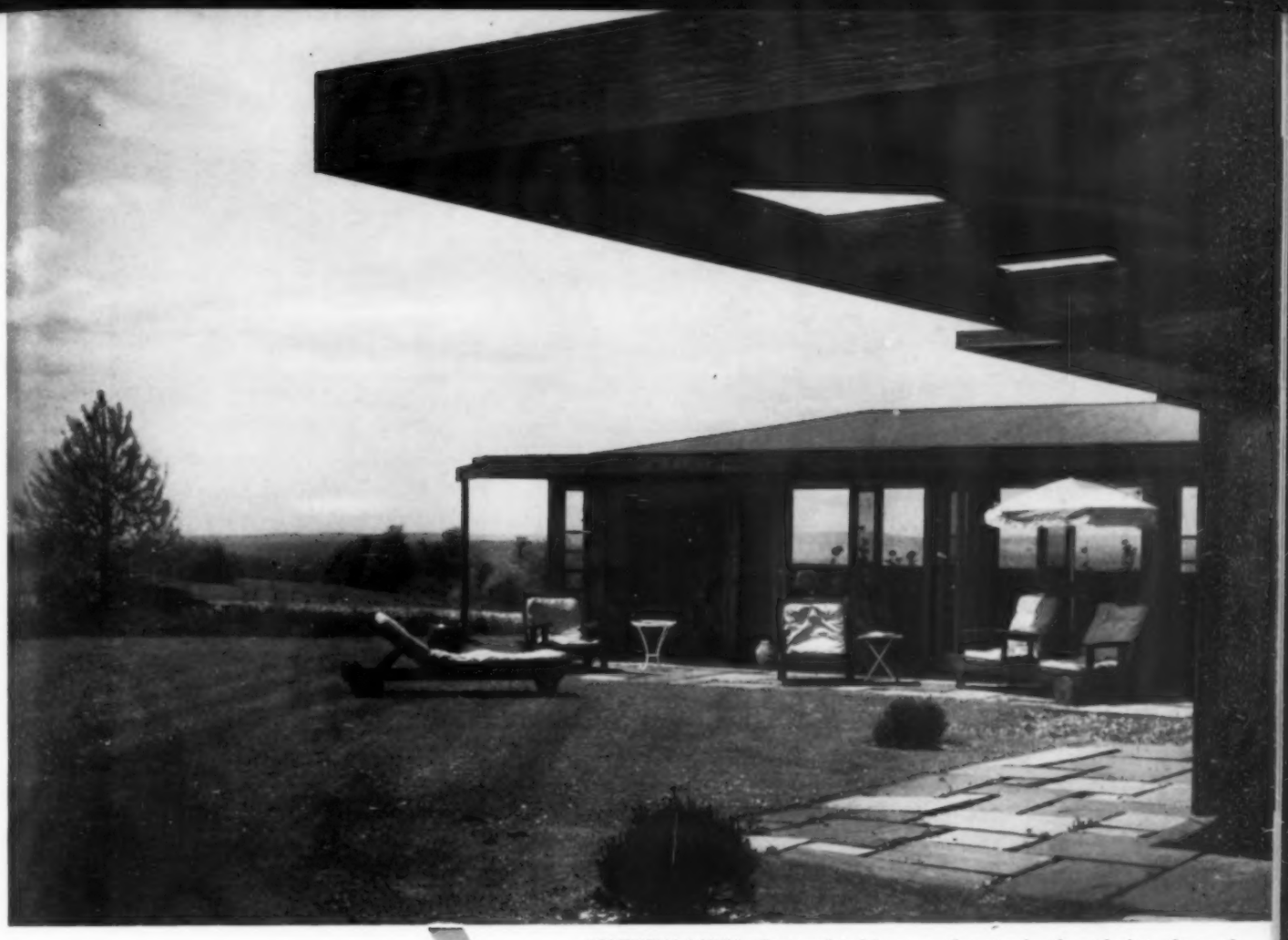
SITE: Level immediate area which, not far from the house, slopes away in three directions opening up to a panoramic view in almost 300 degrees of the compass.

SOLUTION: One-floor scheme arranged in a T, providing separate wings for living, sleeping, and service; living and bedroom wings opening to the lawns and views.

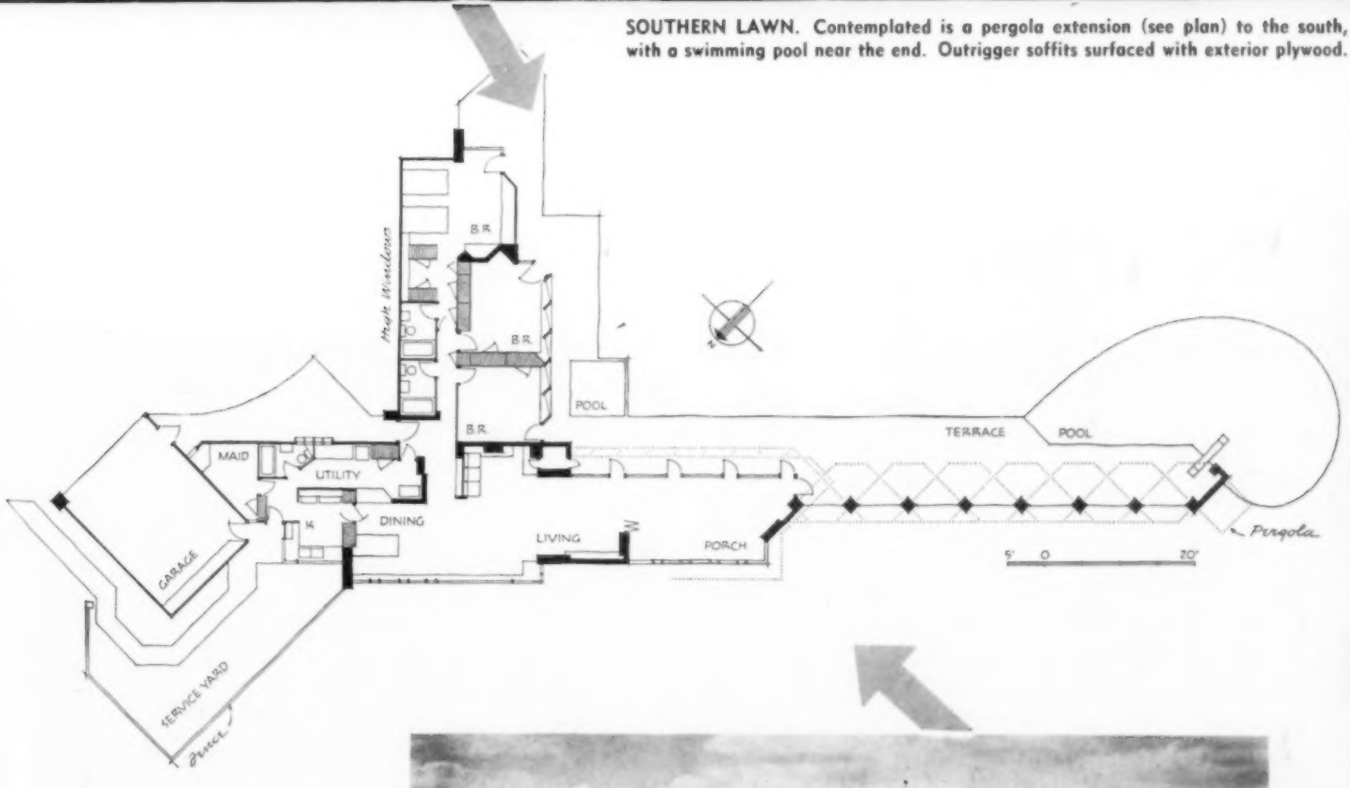
STRUCTURE: Combination of masonry and wood (2-inch vertical, splined planks, covered outside with alternate redwood and cypress boards, oiled); concrete slab floor containing radiant heating coils.

IN SUM: A sensibly organized plan developed into a highly individual design expression, derived from the materials and methods used. The owners are enthusiastic: "There are no features of the house that we would desire changed . . ."

VIEW FROM NORTHEAST. Bedroom wing, left.



SOUTHERN LAWN. Contemplated is a pergola extension (see plan) to the south, with a swimming pool near the end. Outrigger soffits surfaced with exterior plywood.



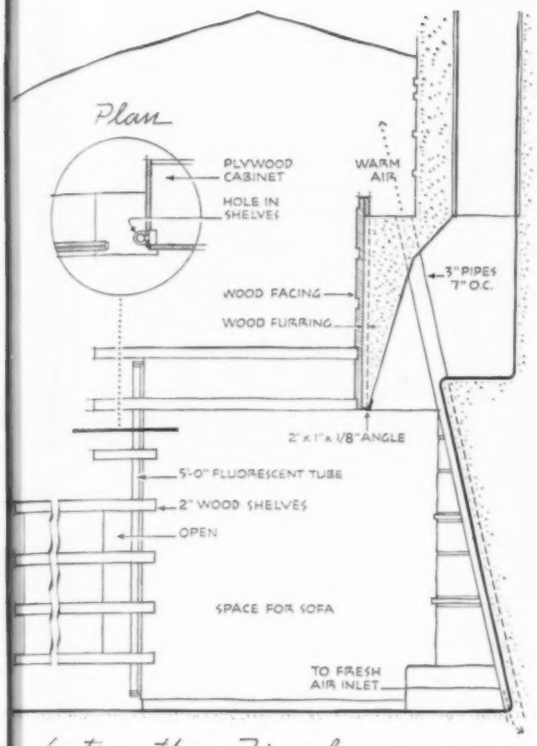
VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST. Dining-living room and porch open into one continuous area. Masonry masses are of sandstone, interspersed with projecting strips of bluestone to emphasize horizontality. In general, structural materials are also the finish materials throughout.

TERRACE. Doors open out to this area from the glazed porch (left), the living room, and each of the three bedrooms.

HOUSE, ST. MARY'S, PENNSYLVANIA

THE ARCHITECT. **Raymond Viner Hall's** training was varied and informal: apprenticeship in the building trades; a few "courses" at George Washington U.; immersion in writings and theories of Frank Lloyd Wright; work with his father (Walter J. Hall, builder of "Fallingwater"), and 3 years in "conventional" architect's office. Independent practice, interrupted by 3 war years' work with the Corps of Engineers, started in 1939. Currently Mr. Hall is serving as consultant on radiant heating practice with Bethlehem Steel Company.

PORCH. In most cases, ceilings (finished with fiberboard plank) follow the lines of the roof slope.



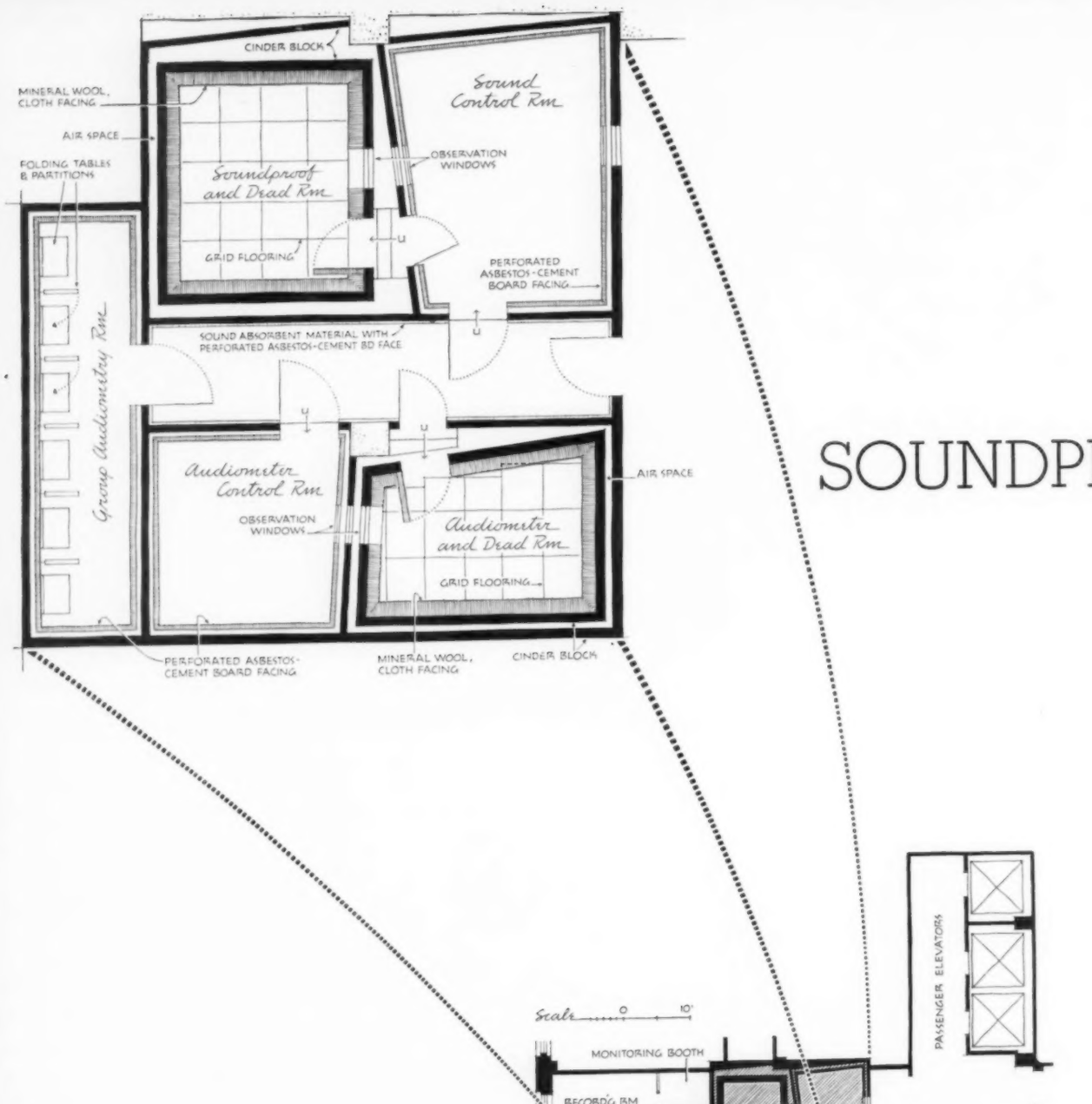
Section thru Fireplace 3/8" SCALE

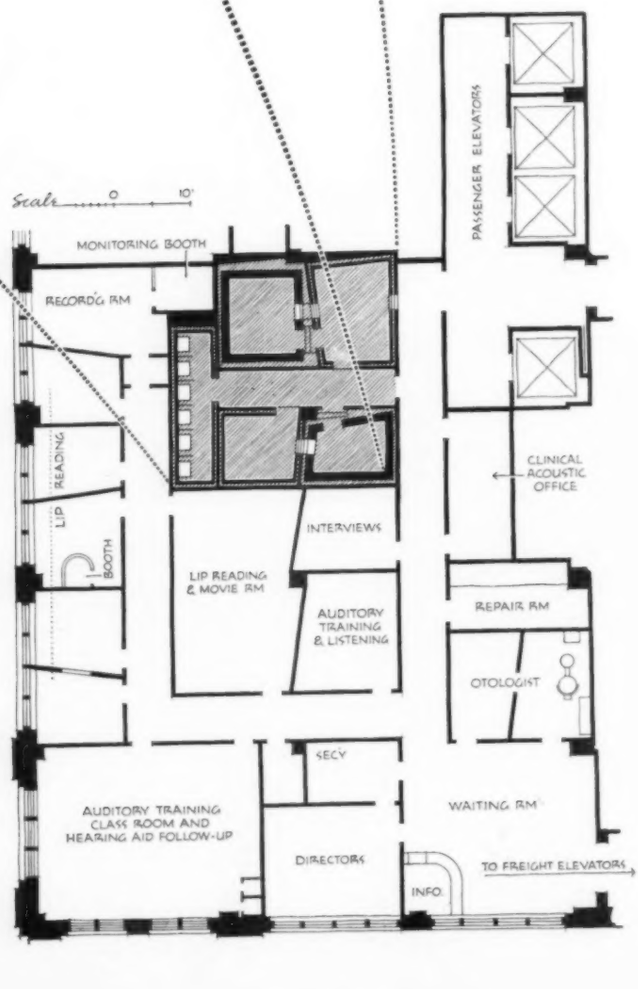
LIVING ROOM. Low partition (a coat closet) behind the sofa screens the entrance hall. Projecting gable ends are glazed. A light strip is concealed behind the projecting overmantel.

RAYMOND VINER HALL, Architect

NING. Fluorescent lighting is concealed in ceiling soffits. In most reas, the floor slab is surfaced with bluestone.

MASTER BEDROOM. High window strip (to the northeast) is composed of alternating fixed glass block panels and operable lights.





PLAN, SHOWING CLINICAL ACOUSTIC UNIT (described in text) in detail. The entire clinic is on the eighth floor of the Veterans Administration Regional Office Building, 252 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y. It occupies typical office space, although its construction is far from typical. Note that the Clinical Acoustic Unit is in the center of the space, insulated against sound from outside the clinic by intervening offices, corridors, etc.

OF CONSTRUCTION for Aural Rehabilitation

THEODORE L. SOONTUP, Supervising Architect, Branch Office No. 2, Veterans Administration

MOE BERGMAN, Audiologist, Aural Rehabilitation Clinic, N. Y. Regional Office, Veterans Administration*

The particular example of a treatment suite illustrated here utilizes acoustical principles, methods, and materials developed as a result of experience in many types of buildings, adapted to attain the desired medical result. The limited ceiling heights available in typical office-building space necessitated some departure from what might be considered "ideal" solutions to acoustical problems; in this, there is a demonstration of the adaptation of the ideal to practical working conditions which should prove valuable. Also, the type of construction employed should be of value to designers faced with problems found in any spaces where complete control of sound is essential —radio studios, recording and sound stages, control rooms, etc. —where, although the end to be accomplished may differ and hence quantity and placement of materials may be different, the methods of construction are substantially the same.

BACKGROUND

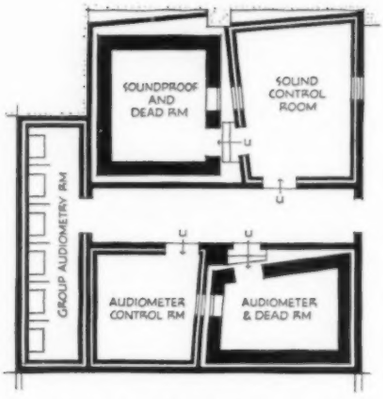
This is more than just a medical clinic, where cases of deafness or incipient deafness in men of the U. S. Armed Forces may receive treatment. In it has been concentrated the knowledge gained in previous Army and Navy programs; its existence may stimulate construction of similar units in private institutions. The program considers the deaf person as a total personality; that is, he is aided medically, educationally, technically, vocationally, psychologically, and sociologically to readjust to the normal world. If

(Continued on page 74)

Otologist conducting an ear examination

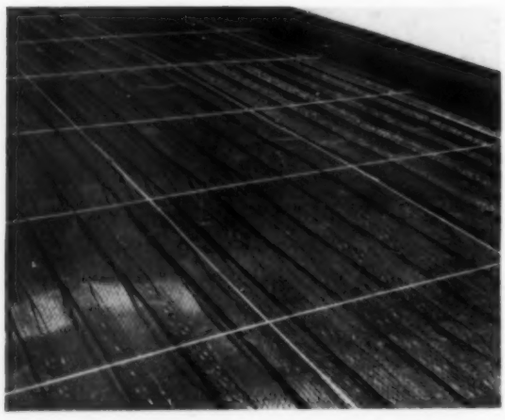
* Mr. Soontup, a professional architect, and Mr. Bergman, an acoustical expert, wish to acknowledge the assistance of W. P. Warendorff and Dr. E. P. Fowler, Jr., of Branch Office No. 2, Veterans Administration; M. Whitlock, Jr., of the Aural Rehabilitation Clinic; and J. Y. Dunbar of Johns-Manville Corp. The ideas and opinions expressed are those of the authors, not necessarily of the Veterans Administration.

Construction of the sound-dead rooms requires complete structural isolation from the building. Here the framing for the floating floor is set on double springs, which in turn are placed on heavy felt.



PLAN, CLINICAL ACOUSTIC UNIT. The Soundproof and Dead Room and the Sound Control Room are used together. In the control room electro-acoustic equipment is controled by a technician while in the dead room the patient sits during tests to select his hearing aid. The Audiometer and Control Room and the Audiometer and Dead Room have dual functions: they can be used together for the same purpose as the pair described above, although their prime purpose is for monaural audiometric tests, in which case the two are used singly. This explains the different arrangement of doors, etc. They also have other functions: for instance, the dead room serves as an anechoic chamber for evaluating hearing aids. The Group Audiometry Room is used independently, accommodates up to six patients at one time. Note placement of corridor to act as a soundlock.

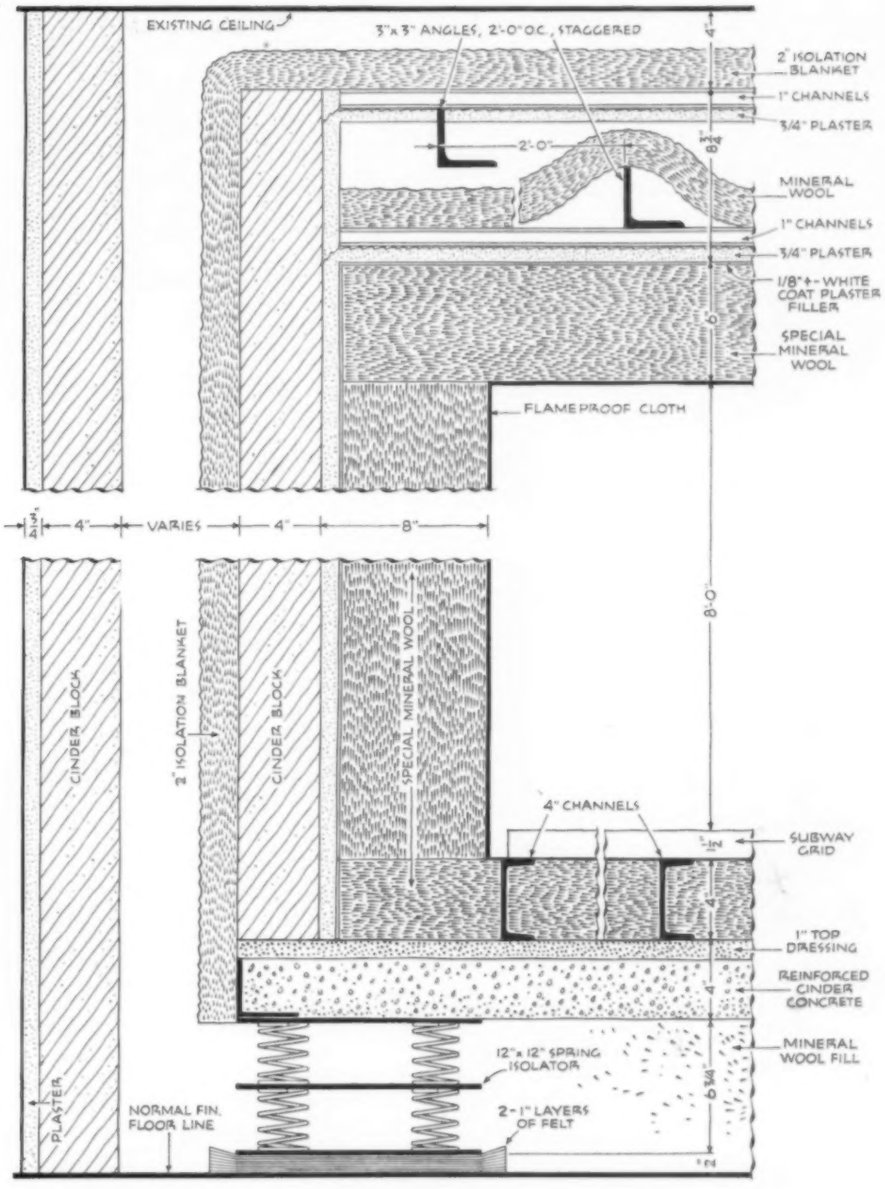
Space between the two floors is completely filled with acoustical absorbent material.



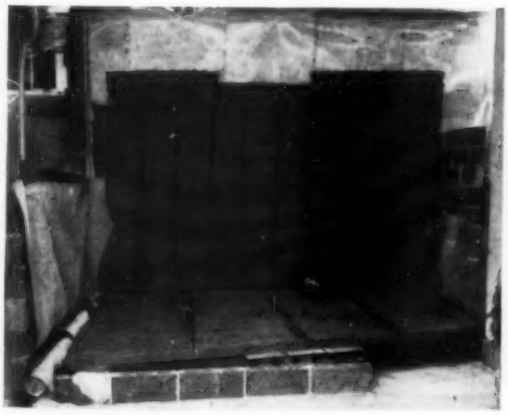
Backing material and metal reinforcing are laid over the framing before pouring the sound-isolated floor slab.

Cinder concrete floor slabs poured; note isolation from building floor and also from surrounding walls.

Ceiling isolation in sound-dead rooms

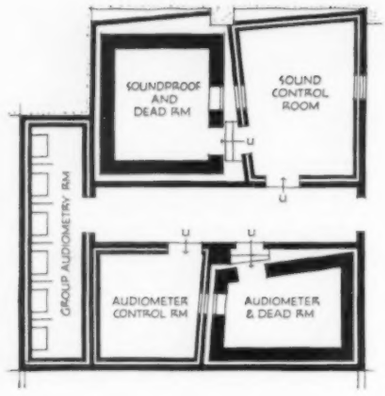


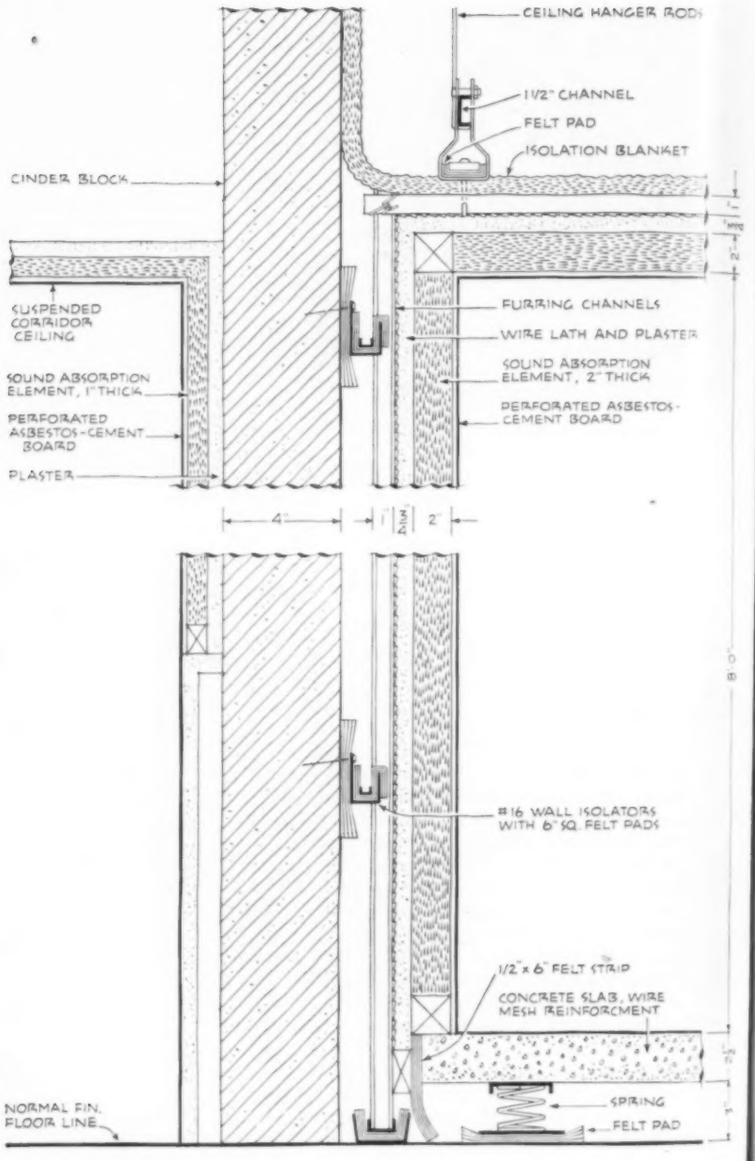
SECTION, DEAD ROOMS. These had to be completely isolated from side walls, floors, and ceilings to prevent any possible conduction of sound through the structure. The rooms had also to be electrically shielded with copper screening to overcome disturbances due to ungrounded fluorescent lights, electro-therapy equipment, and other sources. The shield is grounded to cold water piping and to the building's structural steel. If rooms had not been shielded it would be impossible to make accurate sound measurements or to reproduce a patient's sound environment faithfully. Outside noise might also have been transmitted through electrical conduit; to avoid this, Greenlee cable was used, with one inch of felt inside the cable box.



Wall construction; application of special mineral wool. Note use of building paper against cinder block wall to catch construction debris. This maintains complete sound isolation and prevents accidental grounding of the copper screen (rolled at lower left; also vertical at rear).

Copper mesh screening on wall of dead room to shield against electrical interference. Doors were also covered with the screening and were equipped with copper straps to make contact with the wall shielding when the doors were closed.





CONSTRUCTION OF THE TWO CONTROL ROOMS, though lighter because the requirements for sound elimination were less exacting, was essentially the same as for the dead rooms.

we concentrate here upon the more unusual constructional aspects, that is not to diminish the importance of the clinic as a whole.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

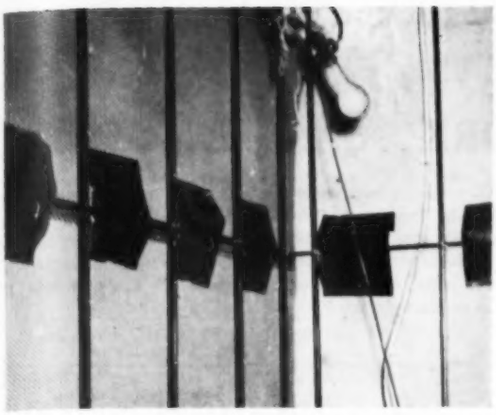
Upon entering the clinic a veteran finds himself in a sound-treated reception room, where he is started on a series of tests and examinations. In special sound-isolated chambers his hearing is evaluated for purity of tone, for speech, and for conversational efficiency under conditions artificially created to approximate closely those under which he lives and works daily. On the basis of these tests specialists determine his need for aural rehabilitation and for a hearing aid. If he needs it he receives a four-week rehabilitation course which includes lectures, lip-reading classes, special training techniques, speech correction, and voice training. His progress is recorded electrically, which requires a recording studio. The selection and use of the proper hearing aid, an extremely important part of the program, has special space requirements. And in addition to these treatment facilities, it was desired here to accommodate an ambitious research program for developing and evaluating new techniques, new materials, and new aids to hearing. This demanded ideal, calibrated conditions.

The functions of the unit thus become:

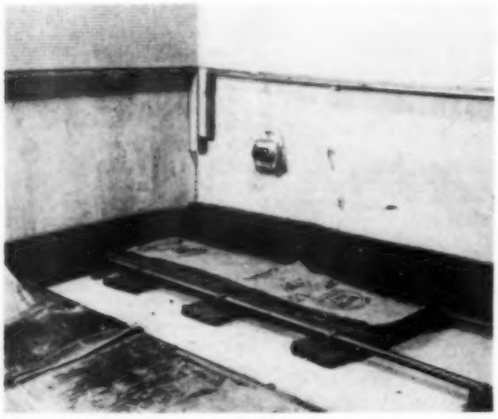
a. To rehabilitate the deaf
b. To correct deafness
c. To instruct in lip reading
d. To correct deteriorated speech and voice
e. To provide for research.

The spaces required are:

a. Administration Unit
b. Otological Examination Unit
c. Clinical Acoustic Unit (hearing evaluation and hearing aid selection)



Wall isolators support the framing for the control room interior walls.



Spring isolators for the control room floors are single (rather than double as in the dead rooms) but otherwise floor construction is the same. Springs rest on felt 2" thick.

d. Recording Unit
e. Auditory Training Unit
f. Lip-reading Training Unit
g. Speech Correction Unit
h. Psychiatric Unit.

While all the units required some degree of special treatment to control sound, the rooms comprising the Clinical Acoustic Unit, including a sound control room, soundproof and "dead" room, audiometer and "dead" room, audiometer and control room, and group audiometry room, are the most completely sound-conditioned and are most fully detailed here.

GROUP AUDIOMETRY ROOM in the Clinical Acoustic Unit has booths separated by acoustical fiber board panels which can be swung flat against the wall. Note the perforated asbestos-cement board walls.

IN THE AUDITORY TRAINING CLASSROOM, which is not part of the Clinical Acoustic Unit, the ceiling is serrated, built of perforated asbestos-cement board above which is an acoustic b'anket to absorb sound.

STREAMLINED SPECIFICATIONS

KALAMEIN WORK . . and . . ROOF DECK

HENRY L. BLATNER
Architect

Herewith PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE presents two short sections of a specification written by the architect for a particular job, the Arcade Theater, Salisbury, Maryland. These sections are so developed that they are generally applicable, and form a valuable addition to the continuing series of streamlined specifications. In order to increase the usefulness of these pages, sufficient space has been left in the right-hand columns for notes, addenda, or changes which the user may wish to insert in adapting the base specifications to his own work.

KALAMEIN WORK

Space for notes, addenda, changes

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

A) Hereby made a part of this specification.
—contractor to read same carefully.

2. SCOPE:

A) All kalamein and metal-covered woodwork as required by or inferred from drawings or specifications.

3. CUTTING AND PATCHING:

A) Of all kalamein and metal-covered woodwork as required for the work of any or all trades.
—make shop provision for holes and openings wherever possible.

4. SHOP DRAWINGS:

A) Prepared by this contractor showing details of construction and interpretation of design drawings.
—submit in triplicate for approval.
—correct and return if required.

5. MATERIALS AND APPLICATION:

A) Wood Cores.
—first quality, kiln dried, selected clear white pine, California redwood or Washington red cedar.
—free from shakes, loose knots or other imperfections.
—shaped to conform with details as shown.

B) Panels.
—standard 3 ply, laminated, surface veneered with fir or equal.
—3 ply composition panels in flush doors.

C) Metal Covering (Doors and Trim).
—not less than #24 gage, zinc coated, copper bearing steel sheets.
—factory prime all metal covered work with approved metallic primer.

D) Ornamental Kalamein.
—aluminum with "alumilite" finish of gages indicated on drawings.
—standard #4 finish in accordance with sample to be approved by Architect.

E) Application of Metal Covering and Ornamental Kalamein.
—draw metal over wood cores through dies and clamp metal firmly around cores.
—firmly glue metal to panels under pressure with waterproof glue for permanent adhesion.
—finished work true and sharp with perfect mouldings, arrises, etc., and free from imperfections, face joint defects, etc., after painting.
—allow for unequal expansion of metal and wood in assembling.

F) Schedule.
—Metal Covered Doors.
—as shown on drawings and complete with metal covered jambs, head and trim two sides unless otherwise noted.
—Ornamental Kalamein.
—as shown on drawings and including the following specifically:
—Box Office.
—Display Frames.

ROOF DECK

Space for notes, addenda, changes

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

A) Hereby made a part of this specification.
—contractor to read same carefully.

2. SCOPE:

A) Any or all labor, material or appliances necessary to completely furnish and install precast concrete roof decking **or** steel roof decking as required by drawings or specifications.

3. PRECAST CONCRETE ROOF DECK:

A) Cantilite as manufactured by Concrete Plank Co., Inc., or approved equal.
—designed and constructed for maximum purlin spacing of 8'-0" with total uniformly distributed load of 60 lbs. per sq. ft.
—minimum thickness 2¾".
—maximum weight—18 lbs. per sq. ft.
—constructed of nailable lightweight concrete with all materials conforming to ASTM requirements.
—reinforced ¼" from each face with galvanized cold-drawn steel wire ASTM:482-34 running full length of plank with transverse wires spaced 12" o.c. maximum.
—tongue and groove 2 sides.
—necessary galvanized metal steel beam clips.

B) Install concrete plank as follows:
—minimum 2 steel purlin or beam bearings.
—minimum 2 steel clips to each plank at each supporting steel purlin or beam.
—carefully handle plank to prevent chipping or cracking.

C) Cutting and Patching.
—of all precast concrete plank to accommodate the work of any or all trades which may pierce or be applied to roof deck.

D) Grouting.
—all joints between plank.
—approved mix of Portland cement or roofers cement grout.

4. STEEL ROOF DECK:

A) Shop Drawings.
—Prepared by steel deck manufacturer.
—show type, quantity, shape, location and installation details for all steel decking.
—submit to Architect in triplicate for approval.
—correct and return if necessary.

B) Deck—Standard type of approved manufacture.
—1½" standard steel roof deck.
—20 U.S. Standard gage minimum.
—fabricated, interlocking members presenting smooth upper surface.
—shop coat as follows:
—clean all steel surfaces.
—rust resistive, oven baked shop coat.
—field paint as follows:
—clean off all abrasions to shop coat after installation is complete.
—touch up abrasions and field welds with shop coat material.

C) Cutting, Framing and Patching.
—large, predetermined openings.
—prefabricate self-supporting sections of decking as required to fit openings for equipment shown on drawings.
—minor openings and holes.
—cut steel deck as required for the work of any or all trades.

D) Erection.
—In accordance with recommendations of the manufacturer and the National Assoc. of Fire Underwriters.
—by mechanics skilled in the erection of steel decks and under the direct supervision of the manufacturer.
—to provide against uplift of 30 lbs. per sq. ft.
—minimum deck length to span continuously over 2 supports.
—erect all decking in smooth, level manner ready to receive insulation.

5. ROOF DECK SCHEDULES:
—Precast concrete plank or steel.
—entire auditorium roof area.
—entire projection booth roof area.

Axeman - Anderson's "AA Anthratube," cutaway *(left)* and jacketed *(right)*. D. L. & W. Coal Co. model is similar. Both are easily installed, approach closely the 80% efficiency of the original laboratory model (contrast with 50-65% efficiency of an average "furnace") and permit coal savings of 15 to 38%.

What Is the

ANTHRATUBE?

The severity of this winter in many parts of the U.S.A. heightens interest in any heating plant designed to utilize fuel more efficiently and completely than the average. During the war Anthracite Industries, Inc., hard coal trade association, was doing research on the application of forced-draft, forced-feed principles to anthracite. In 1944 they came up with the Anthratube, an exceedingly compact heater formed from a simple metal tube. A screw feed forced coal into one end of the tube, while air entered at the ash end, drawn by a suction fan which literally pulled air through the fire and the entering fuel, thus preheating the coal and increasing the intensity of the fire. Around the tube was a water jacket through which a pump forced water in order not only to provide steam or hot water for heating, but also to cool the fuel sufficiently to prevent formation of clinkers. A single motor furnished power for all three mechanisms (coal screw, air fan, and water pump) and the whole mechanism could fit into a space 2 ft by 2 ft by 3 ft. The tube itself was only 18 in. long and 6 to 8 in. in diameter.

This small size was made possible because the Anthratube utilized a different combustion principle than the usual "furnace." In a furnace coal burns slowly in a large firebox; in the Anthratube, coal burns quickly, with much greater intensity, in a small chamber. Yet the Anthratube, in tests, has repeatedly demonstrated that, because the intense fire liberates a very high percentage of the Btu's in the fuel, it requires substantially less fuel to do a comparable job. The Anthratube, original model, burned 50 to 60 lb of fuel per sq ft per hour; furnaces burned 10 lb. The same Anthratube liberated 500,000 Btu per cu ft; the furnace, 50,000. Per sq ft of heating surface the original Anthratube absorbed 50,000 Btu; the furnace, 6,000.

In transition from the original laboratory model to commercial production this new heating unit has lost surprisingly few of its desirable characteristics. At present two manufacturers are producing the new unit. Axeman-Anderson Co., of Williamsport, Pa., offers the *AA Anthratube*, a completely automatic unit 24 in. wide, 31 in. deep, and 42 in. high, which burns pea coal fed directly from the bin to the special combustion chamber by a worm. The *AA Anthratube* furnishes sufficient heat for a 6- to 8-room house as well as domestic hot water; a thermostatic control regulates house temperature, fuel supply, and ash removal. Capacity is 400 ft of steam, 600 of hot water; rated output, 130,000 Btu.

The D. L. & W. Coal Co. (120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.) has a model, 27 in. wide and 47 in. high, which is fed from an automatic hopper and burns chestnut coal. Hopper capacity is 250 lb, enough for three severe winter days for the same sized house. Fuel flow is by gravity; an ejector automatically puts ashes into a container. This unit, also automatically electrically controlled, will bank itself for up to 15 days when there is no call for heat.

Products

Message from a Subscriber

A correspondent of ours on the West Coast tells us he literally had to search all over the U.S.A. to find a lavatory for building-in which was also equipped with a pop-up drain fitting. We helped him hunt, so we learned, first-hand, that you can get pop-up drains in pedestal and other models, but by some coincidence all the major manufacturers have discontinued that type of equipment for built-in lavatories. No quitter, our correspondent eventually obtained exactly what he wanted from Mansfield Sanitary Pottery, Inc., Perrysville, Ohio. Whereupon a number of architects in his vicinity, who had given up the hunt, were tremendously cheered; now they could detail dressing table-lavatory counters without fear, and without having to fit this new conception of equipment with the antique plug and chain.

Plastic Tile

One of the least expensive of the plastics from which wall tile can be made is polystyrene; however, it has three drawbacks: it is easily scratched or marred; it is readily attacked by solvents, including common cleaners; and since it holds an electrostatic charge well, it attracts dust strongly. Now, after difficult research, a surface coating has been developed to combat these difficulties. Called *Logoquant*, it was developed by Bjorksten Research Laboratories, 185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill. Styrene tiles treated with *Logoquant* show resistance to abrasion or marring increased by 18% (test by ASTM method); reduced dust pick-up due to an increased gloss (surface transparency increased 14%); and no attack by solvents—at least, by common solvents. The method of applying *Logoquant*, while not complex, is such that it ought to be applied by the tile manufacturer; since the treatment has just been announced, we know of no manufacturers who are yet in production.

New Insulating Material in Fireproof Door

On the next page you'll find photographs of demonstrations, just completed, of a new fireproof door. The door itself, called the *Weldwood Door*, is flush-surfaced, with plywood faces, and is manufactured by U. S. Plywood Corp., 55 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y. Most exciting about the product is the new *Kaylo* insulation which forms the core.

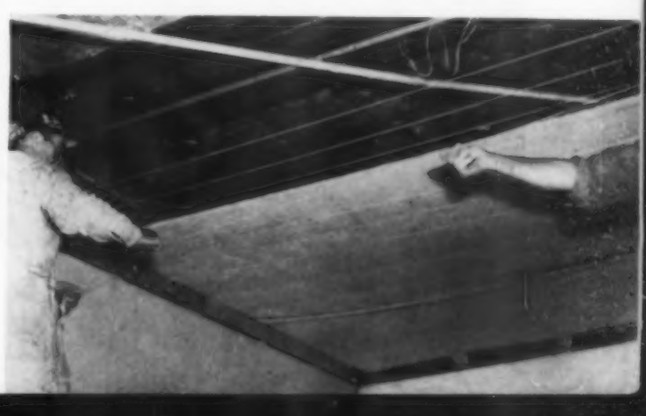
This product is made principally of lime, silica, and asbestos formed into a solid which is composed of myriad submicroscopic air cells. Kaylo is manufactured by an Owens-Illinois subsidiary, American Structural Products Co., South River, N. J., who expect to be in quantity production in the next few months. Kaylo will be available in two densities, 20 lb per cu ft (more than 80% air cells), and 11 lb (more than 90% air cells). As used in the door, it has been thoroughly tested by the Underwriters Labs, and the door has been approved for Class B and C openings (1-hour fire rating). The 20-lb Kaylo itself is to be available in fireproof tile for roof decking (under a weather surfacing) and other structural uses, as well as door construction. The light density (11 lb) will serve as heat insulation in block form, and eventually for pipe covering, for locations where it must withstand, in long service, temperatures ranging from freezing water to red-hot steel (1000F). Although Kaylo undoubtedly has value as low-temperature insulation, sale for this purpose is not contemplated now, and little research has been done in this direction. Kaylo can be drilled, sawed, and nailed with woodworking tools. The largest size to be manufactured will be 18" x 36", 3" thick.

1

2

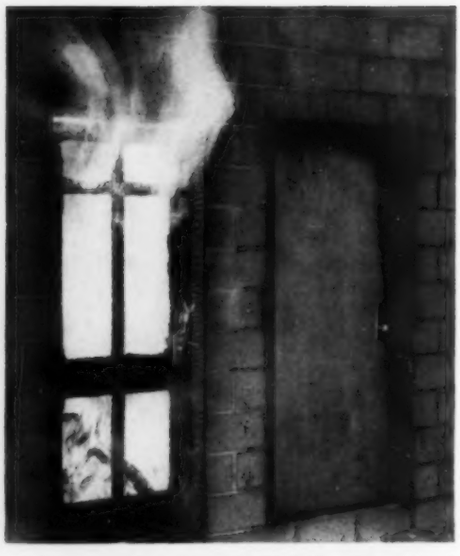
3, 4

Fiberglas has just opened a new building in New York, for which the architects were Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. Photos show: *1*, open office area, with Fiberglas acoustical board incorporated in a Miller troffer-lighting-hung-ceiling system; walls are sound-absorbent Fiberglas batts covered with brown Fiberglas mat and perforated aluminum. *2*. Conference room has Fiberglas acoustic board ceiling faced with patterned Fiberglas mat. Fiberglas and other yarns appear in curtains, upholstery, folding doors. *3*. Another conference room, walls paneled with wood-mounted Fiberglas fabric and acoustic batts. *4*. Exterior. *5*. Installing ceiling of acoustic blanket laid on cord, surfaced with stretched fabric—all materials, even the cord, Fiberglas!



5

Products



6, 7

8

Demonstration of Weldwood door with Kaylo insulation core: 6, five minutes after the oil-soaked kindling was lit; 7, 14 min, 13 sec after; in another five min the conventional six-panel wood door was completely destroyed, while Kaylo-cored door continued to function properly. 8. The new door can be fitted and hung with ordinary tools. Kaylo, made of lime, silica, and asbestos, is a new Owens-Illinois insulation; the door is a U. S. Plywood product. Door is 1-¾" thick, comes in several standard sizes, may have any of a number of hardwood surfaces. The insulation can also be used structurally; Kaylo's extreme lightness may help reduce quantity of steel in buildings. The insulation's crushing strength is from 150 to 450 lb psi depending on density (see preceding page for fuller description).

AIR AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL

B & G Airtrol System: boiler and tank unit which eliminates air accumulation in hot water radiator system. Boiler tube extends supply main into boiler water, preventing air from rising into piping and heating units. Tank fitting provides separate air passage to top of tank; displaced water flows back into pipe connections to system. Bell & Gossett Co., 8200 N. Austin Ave., Niles Grove, Ill.

Metalbestos: lightweight gas vent and flue pipe. Pipe-within-a-pipe construction. Aluminum inner pipe heats rapidly; cold air entering air space at bottom of run is heated where flue gases are at highest temperature. As hot air rises it carries heat to top of run. These two factors assure a hot stack throughout its entire length. Outside pipe of galvanized steel is weather-resistant in any climate. Produced in 3', 5', and 10' lengths in both round and oval shapes. Williams-Wallace Co., 160 Hooper, San Francisco, Calif.

Trion Electric Air Filter: an attachment to a warm air furnace, which removes dust, dirt, and tobacco smoke from the air by electrostatic precipitation. Trion, Inc., McKees Rocks, Pa.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

Calder Door: overhead type garage door. Four door sections built of wood and aluminum with covering sheet of thick aluminum alloy. Galvanized steel cable runs on Neoprene tired ball-bearing rollers in the track for smooth, quiet operation. Calder Mfg. Co., 628 N. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa.

Integralock: door lock for the average home. Precision manufacture; cylinder in knob. Quarter-turn of key releases both latch and dead bolt, opens door. Self-lubricating. Available in choice of several finishes to harmonize with decor of small home construction. Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn.

Prefabricated Awning Window: for no-draft ventilation. Movable sash opens by means of inconspicuous handle; smooth-working worm and gear mechanism. Interchangeable screen and storm sash installed indoors. Fixed and movable sash may be combined. Unit complete with hardware, glass, and screen. Weather stripping included on all sections; available for horizontal joints. Gate City Sash & Door Co., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

William Bortolotti & Sons of Detroit, masonry contractors specializing in glass block, have developed special installation devices. Photo 9 shows metal jig used to hold each block while vertical-joint mortar is applied; 10 and 11 show horizontal joint fixture made of 1" x 1" angles between which mortar is spread. Besides keeping mortar off block faces, these fixtures permit use of dry mortar mix, making it easy to fill each joint completely without causing the block to sag or "float."

9

10, 11

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND LIGHTING

Silent Mercury Switch: new electric switch with 10-amp T-rating at 125 v, said to equal in interrupting quality the best specification switches. Metal enclosure contains mercury-to-mercury contacts within two metal discs that are glass-sealed on a ceramic barrier. Hydrogen gas prevents oxidation of the mercury and quenches the arc when circuit is broken. General Electric Co., 1285 Boston Ave., Bridgeport 2, Conn.

Weatherized Fluorescent Fixtures: chemical treatment applied to line of industrial fixtures by means of a plastic finish, to insure resistance to deteriorating influences. Greatly simplified design of tophousing assures balance and rigidity of units. Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Salem, Mass.

FINISHERS AND PROTECTORS

Alpaste Aluminum Paint: liquid metal, which puts armor-like shield on wood, concrete, metal, and other materials. Bars corrosion and moisture. May be used both for finishing and as a primer. Aluminum Import Corp., 620 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

Cellolyn: synthetic resin for bleached wood finishes. Self-plasticizing; may be used with ordinary lacquer solvent and diluent combinations. Hercules Powder Co., Delaware Trust Bldg., Wilmington 99, Del.

Metrolin No. 6: especially processed oil for flat paints; said to be uniform, non-penetrating. Can be applied over calcimine in good condition. Brown Oil & Chemical Corp., 70 Pine St., New York, N. Y.

Kay-Tite: a Portland cement-based coating, which curbs water and moisture penetration in porous masonry structures. Available in nine colors, including white and gray. Kay-Tite Co., West Orange, N. J.

MATERIALS OF INSTALLATION

Klee Sealant: for mortar between glass blocks. Coats exterior mortar joints, forms tight, flexible bond to the glass, expanding and contracting with the mortar as well as the glass without rupturing the film. Packed in quart and gallon containers; available in limited quantities. American Fluresit Co., 635 Rockdale Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Scru-Its: improved, solderless wire connectors designed for easy joining of standard gage electric wires. Compact size permits use in switch boxes, fixtures, and other applications. Comes in several sizes for connecting various combinations of solid and/or stranded wires. Solar Electric Corp., Warren, Pa.

SANITARY EQUIPMENT, WATER SUPPLY, AND DRAINAGE

Flagg-Flow Threadless Fitting: malleable iron socket-type fitting for brazing to steel or wrought iron. Reamed cup accommodates standard pipe and produces stop for the pipe when inserted. Close tolerances in cup machining insure rigid support and thorough bond. Stanley G. Flagg & Co., Inc., 1421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Micromet Feeder: patented device used to discharge **Micromet,** a substance which controls scale, lime, and corrosion, into household water system. Two models available: No. 1 for soft or acid water, No. 2 for water treatment of all types. No-No Specialty Co., Quincy Ave. at E. 69th St., Cleveland 4, Ohio.

Nibcoloy: new extruded fittings, corrosion-resistant, for use with light-gage piping throughout a plant. All fittings designed for tubes of similar diameter and wall thickness, thus providing smooth flow which prevents turbulence. No change in size at the joints. Available in nickel, Monel, Inconel, and chromium-nickel stainless steel. Made in 12 sizes and 11 different shapes. Northern Indiana Brass Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT

Bathroom Accessories: complete new line, including glass shelves and brackets, towel bars, tumbler holders, tooth brush holders, robe hooks, combination soap holder and grab rail. Fixtures are die-cast from non-rusting metal, finished in chrome. Available for flush or recessed mounting. Simple installation. Marsh Wall Products, Inc., N. Main St., Dover, Ohio.

Bronze Gate Valve: with newly designed seating combination. High tensile strength bronze wedge seating against Monel metal seat rings 2½ times harder than that of valve body bronze. Wear is taken by most accessible and inexpensive part, the bronze wedge, which can be easily replaced. Only for 200 lb service. Jenkins Bros., 80 White St., New York 13, N. Y.

Electrostatic Intercoupler: a grounding intercoupler to safeguard against electrostatic explosions of anesthetics in hospital operating rooms. Comes in a brass box, which is permanently installed in floor under operating table. No parts susceptible to corrosion, it is claimed. Cannon Electric Development Co., 3209 Humboldt St., Los Angeles 31, Calif.

Modultapes: special tools for builders, masons, and carpenters to assist in the correct layout of modular products. Made of durable coated fabric woven from Fiberglas yarns, and come in 4, 8, and 12 ft lengths. Lightweight, flexible; may be rolled up and carried in pocket or tool kit. Fred Heath, McLean, Va.

Portable Incinerator: steel-encased; for disposal of refuse in industrial plants, institutions, hotels, etc. Lined with Plicast L-W-I lightweight, insulating refractory material to insure complete combustion. Made in three sizes. Steel stack and auxiliary gas burner supplied as optional equipment, for use where large proportion of wet refuse is to be burned. Plibrico Jointless Firebrick Co., 1800 Kingsbury St., Chicago 14, Ill.

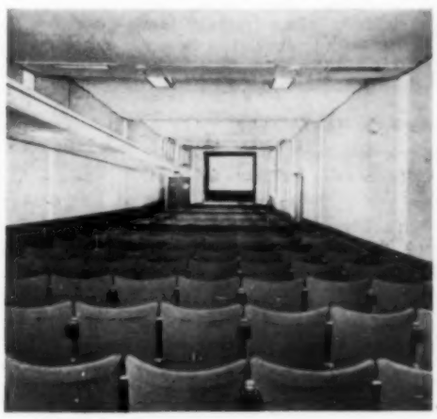
RJ-3 Range: small (waist-high), compact electric range with full-sized oven for apartment house installation. Welded steel frame, finished in porcelain. Oven interior insulated with glass wool. Range is equipped with three surface cooking units. Dimensions: 21" wide, 26-15/16" deep, and 42" high. Frigidaire Div., General Motors, Dayton 1, Ohio.

SURFACING

Duracite: abrasive cement designed to eliminate slipping hazards on worn stairways and floors. Comes in powder form, and is made into mortar by adding water. May also be used as bond with slate, marble, concrete, wood, etc. Choice of six colors. Duane Specialties, Ltd., 338 South St., Newark 5, N. J.

TRAFFIC EQUIPMENT

Elevator Car Roller Guides: lighter and more compact than current equipment. Individual knee action of rubber-tired rollers permits car to float on the rails. Continual contact between rollers and rails maintained by individual spring pressure. No grease necessary on rails, thus removing a fire hazard. For all types of passenger elevators. Otis Elevator Co., 260 11th Ave., New York 1, N. Y.



Holoplast, the British structural board formed of resin-impregnated paper tubes surfaced with various materials, forms the walls and ceilings of the movie theater aboard R.M.S. "Queen Mary" (see June 1947 P/A). Manufacturer is Holoplast Ltd, New Hythe, Kent, England.

Manufacturers' Literature

★ *Editors' Note: Items starred are particularly noteworthy, due to immediate and widespread interest in their contents, to the conciseness and clarity with which information is presented, to announcement of a new, important product, or to some other factor which makes them especially valuable.*

Air and Temperature Control

1-134. *The Van-Packer Chimney*, Van-Packer Corp. Reviewed February.

1-146. *Rheem, Floor Furnace Series 1600, AIA 30-B-1 (RA-75)*, Rheem Mfg. Corp. Reviewed February.

1-147. *Trane Heating Products*, Trane Co. Reviewed February.

1-148. *Kewanee Power Boilers*, Kewanee Boiler Corp. Reviewed February.

1-149. *Modine Convector Radiation (Bul. 247, Form 015847)*, Modine Mfg. Co. Reviewed February.

1-150. *Rheem Automatic Gas Water Heater, AIA 29-D-2 (RA 78)*, 8-p. illus. booklet on Rheem (Series 40) automatic gas water heaters for 20, 30, 40, and 50, 75, 100 gal. capacity. Cross section drawings and detailed description of tank. Capacity and roughing-in dimension tables. Also illustrations and details on automatic thermostat, and vertical and horizontal grid-type burner. Appliance products charts. Rheem Mfg. Co.

1-151. *Jacketed "K" Oil or Stoker Boiler (Cat. 47-K)*, Spencer Heater, Div. Avco Mfg. Corp. Reviewed February.

1-152. *Aerofuse Damper No. 4, AIA 30-J*, 6-p. illus. brochure on a multi-louver damper which, combined with Aerofuse diffusers, distributes air in conditioning, heating, or ventilating systems. Detailed drawings for construction, operation, and installation. Illustrations of different types and specific uses. Tuttle & Bailey.

1-155. *Exidust (Bul. F-4 3-47MC)*, Lamson Corp., Allen Billmyre Div. Reviewed February.

1-156. *Agitair (Form HGF-101-12-46)*, 12-p. illus. booklet on custom-built, steel-plate, arc-welded furnaces for use in process drying. Applied to a widely diversified field in manufacturing industry, such as soap, steel, hay, mold, etc. Construction details; typical installations. Capacity table. Drawings. Air Devices, Inc.

1-157. *Spencer "C" Heating Boiler (Cat. 47C)*, 12-p. illus. booklet on residential steel heating boilers for either oil burners or automatic stokers. Construction data; models. Special features; dimensional drawings; capacity table. Avco Mfg. Corp.

1-158. *Hoffman Series 90 Hot Water System, AIA 30-C-25*, 3-p. folder on an automatically controlled system for all types of radiation or panel heating. Features comfort-controlling device with temperature-anticipating outdoor bulb. Details and drawings. Selection tables. Other heating equipment. Hoffman Specialty Co.

★ **1-159.** *Attic Ventilation Code (First Edition)*, 7-p. pamphlet on the basic requirements of attic ventilation. Items include house structure, location of ventilating unit, air changes per minute, air velocities, discharge vents, installation and operating suggestions. Propeller Fan Mfrs. Assn.

1-160. *Rheem Attic Fan Series 2900, AIA 30-D-1*, 8-p. illus. booklet on all-steel encased ventilating unit for houses, stores, warehouses, etc. Description, special features; operation and installation details. Specifications; grille sizes and roughing-in dimensions. Also appliance products chart. Rheem Mfg. Co.

Doors and Windows

4-115. *Bedroom Windows (Re-9)*, Detroit Steel Products Co. Reviewed February.

4-116. *Alwintite Aluminum Windows (Cat. A48)*, 12-p. illus. booklet on all types of aluminum windows for residential construction. Detailed drawings; construction features. Installation of double-hung, basement, and panorama windows. Materials and finishes; data on combination storm sash and screens. Aluminum Window Corp.

4-118. *Har-vey Rolling Hardware, AIA 27-A*, Metal Products Corp. Reviewed February.

4-119. *Herculite Door-Frame Assembly (G 61387-8-47)*, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Reviewed February.

4-120. *Ware Aluminum Windows, AIA 16E*, 8-p. illus. booklet on casement and awning type residence windows. Details of construction; dimension and detailed drawings; specifications. Ware Laboratories, Inc.

4-121. *Cipco Builders Hardware (Cat. 47)*, 64-p. loose leaf catalog on cast brass, bronze, and aluminum hardware for doors, windows, transoms, etc. Descriptions; dimensions; ordering data. City Plating & Mfg. Co.

4-122. *Wood Casement Operators*, 1-p. advertisement on complete line of casement operators for wood and metal sash. May be used with flat or rolled screens, draperies, or venetian blinds. Three models. Photographs; advantages. H. S. Getty & Co., Inc.

★ **4-123.** *Preslok*, 4-p. illus. brochure on new push button door lock. Patented locking device eliminates use of key. Specifications; installation data. Preslok Corp.

Electrical Equipment and Lighting

5-107. *Q-Floor Wiring, Data Manual, AIA 31-C-62 (18-136)*, General Electric Co. Reviewed February.

5-108. *How to Figure a "Cut-in-the-Field" "Plug-in" Strip Job*, National Electric Products Corp. Reviewed February.

★ **5-110.** *Light Conditioning, AIA 31-F (Cat. 17)*, 32-p. illus. catalog on a series of standardized "Condi-Lite" fixtures designed to meet all illumination problems. For residential and commercial projects. Typical installations; data sheets; requirements; distribution chart. Condi-Lite Corp.

5-111. *Specifications of the Fleur-O-Lier Manufacturers*, 27-p. illus. booklet on specifications of lighting fixtures, tested and checked by the Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc., to give the Fleur-O-Lier products a distinguishing label of quality. Testing and inspection data. Materials, dimensions; construction and safety requirements. Diagrams. Fleur-O-Lier Mfrs.

5-112. *Indirect Lighting At Its Best (KV-96-1-47)*, 8-p. illus. booklet on ceiling bowl lamps with adjustable suspension tubing, for offices, schools, display rooms, etc. Description; dimensions; wattage. Typical installations; advantages. Price list and sales conditions. Kurt Versen Co.

Finishes and Protectors

6-108. *Alodine (Form 586, Technical Data Sheet 7-16-100)*, American Chemical Paint Co. Reviewed February.

6-109. *Douglas Fir Plywood (Form 41-10)*, Douglas Fir Plywood Assn. Reviewed February.

6-110. *Nu-Wall Plaster*, 4-p. folder on a bonding plaster. Application of one coat over old plaster will eliminate need of chipping, wrecking, or removing of wood trim; after drying, regular plaster finish can be applied in preparation for paint or wallpaper. Step-by-step illustrations. Application data. Details. Nu-Wall Mfg. Co.

6-111. *Painting Specifications, AIA 25*, Painting & Decorating Contractors of America. Reviewed February.

6-112. *Aquella*, Prima Products, Inc. Reviewed February.

6-113. *Para-Stone Tex (Bul. 684)*, Truscon Laboratories, Div. of Devoe & Raynolds Co. Reviewed February.

6-114. *"Penta" Preservative*, 14-p. illus. booklet on the chemical nature of pentachlorphenol, active ingredient of "Penta" wood preservative. Test results; advantages. Specified quantities for varying conditions. Details. Chapman Chemical Co.

6-115. *Sika, AIA 7-B2*, leaflet on a protective coating for concrete, masonry, steel, also tanks, reservoirs, and basins. Specifications; official tests; advantages. Other products, including tile-setting and caulking compounds. Sika Seal Corp.

Insulation (Thermal, Acoustic)

From Armstrong Cork Co. Reviewed February:

9-84. *Temlok Insulating Board.*

9-85. *Temlok Roof Insulation.*

9-87. *Kimsul Insulation, AIA 37B (Form KLB-12-9)*, 20-p. booklet on a lightweight, wood fiber insulation material which comes in compressed blankets. Properties; advantages. Data on available thickness and application. Installation under varying conditions. Ven-

YOUR Revere Distributor can supply Revere Copper Water Tube *now* in the large sizes needed for soil, waste and vent stacks in home or commercial construction.

Revere Copper Water Tube is the ideal material for drainage and vent systems because:

1. It is highly resistant to corrosion, which assures a longer life for the system.
2. Its permanently smooth interior surfaces provide free, unobstructed flow.
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In drainage systems—just as in heating, water supply and air conditioning—*trouble always costs more than Revere Copper Water Tube.* Each length of this tube is stamped at regular intervals with the Revere name and the type. These marks are more than identification—they are your assurance of full wall thickness and the close gauge tolerances so essential for tight soldered joints.

You can specify or install, in addition to Revere Copper Water Tube, such other long-lived materials as Red-Brass Pipe; Sheet Copper and Herculoy for tanks, ducts, pans and trays; Dryseal Copper and Aluminum Refrigeration Tube (dehydrated and sealed); Copper oil burner, heat control and capillary tubes. The Revere Technical Advisory Service is always ready to serve you. Call your Revere Distributor.

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Mills: Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; New Bedford, Mass.; Rome, N. Y.—Sales Offices in Principal Cities, Distributors Everywhere.

P Manufacturers' Literature

tilation in insulated attics; use of vapor seal. Kimsul and "U" factors. Use in prefabricated construction. Specification, tables. Kimsul Div., Kimberly-Clark Corp.

9-88. *Spraykote,* 4-p. bulletin on an acoustical fiber insulation for acoustical correction, sound deadening, thermal insulation, and condensation control. Method of application. Tables on heat loss and sound absorption characteristics. Illustrations of typical uses. Advantages; details. Sprayed Insulation, Inc.

9-89. *Zonolite, Insulating Concrete (Form CA-5),* Universal Zonolite Insulation Co. Reviewed February.

Load-Bearing Structural Materials

12-140. *Truscon Weltrus Steel Poles (N-60 5M 7-47),* Truscon Steel Co., Subsidiary of Republic Steel Corp. Reviewed February.

12-142. *Fletcher Standard Granite Sections, AIA 8-B-3,* H. E. Fletcher Co. Reviewed February.

12-143. *Bridge-Flooring,* 40-p. illus. booklet on steel flooring for bridges, viaducts, roadways; three basic designs for standard, heavy duty. Also drain grates; other uses. Construction details; engineering and selection data; dimensional tables; specifications. Kerlow Steel Flooring Co.

Two booklets on concrete additives. Master Builders Co.:

12-144. *Pozzolith (Form P-2),* 32-p. illus. booklet on a dispersing agent for concrete mix, which is claimed to cut initial costs. Permeability test data; specifications.

12-145. *Masterbuilt Products,* 15-p. illus. booklet on line of products: cement and mortar admixtures, hardeners, finishers, etc. Laboratory tests, field service. Specifications.

Materials of Installation

13-63. *New Plastics (CDP 525),* 4-p. brochure on plastic sealing caps and sleeves designed to protect tubes in condenser systems of refrigerators during manufacturing process. Also, a dilating fluid which will expand sleeves and caps up to 50% of their size upon application. Explanation of working principles; properties; diameters; prices and ordering directions. General Electric Co.

★ **13-64.** *Nailock Method (Cat. N-1), AIA 39-B-1,* 12-p. illus. catalog on four basic methods of suspended ceiling construction, employing "nailing channels" for installing acoustical ceilings and other nailable materials to steel, concrete, masonry construction. Specifications; load tests; installation data. Nailock Div., Sanymetal Products Co., Inc.

Non-Load-Bearing Structural Materials

14-52. *Magnalite, AIA 26A 526,* J. Merrill Richards. Reviewed February.

14-53. *Corrugated and Patterned Plexiglas,* Rohm & Haas Co. Reviewed February.

★ **14-54.** *Transite Walls (TR-47A 10-47),* 24-p. illus. booklet on two types of movable asbestos cement walls in a variety of panel sizes. Can be rearranged, altered, or moved without loss or disturbance. Also toilet compartments, built of 1" thick asbestos cement panels, furnished with hardware and necessary accessories. Specifications; construction details; advantages. Johns-Manville.

★ **14-55.** *Prest-Glass,* 8-p. booklet on new corrugated glass fiber and plastic laminate with a wide application for use in building or decorating. Said to be the strongest material per given weight that is now known; impervious to fire, rot, and mildew. Advantages; color list. Prest-Glass, Inc.

Sanitary Equipment, Water Supply, and Drainage

19-191. *Aloyco Valves & Fittings (Cat. 47),* Alloy Steel Products Co., Inc. Reviewed February.

19-193. *Economy Pumps (Cat. G845),* Economy Pumps, Inc. Reviewed February.

19-194. *Kitchen Hints, AIA 35-C-12 (Form K-11168-47PB),* 14-p. illus. consumer booklet on kitchen equipment. Suggestions for better planning. Illustration of 10 typical kitchens; descriptions; layout drawings; tables. Types of cabinets. Features. Kitchen Maid Corp.

19-195. *Lathurshelf (Form 947),* American Dispenser Co., Inc. Reviewed February.

19-196. *Stasco Seats (Cat. L),* Standard Tank & Seat Co. Reviewed February.

19-197. *Thrush Ajustaflo (Form AT 247),* H. A. Thrush & Co. Reviewed February.

Specialized Equipment

From Pomeroy Stereograph Co., Inc. Reviewed February:

19-172. *What the Sensational New Pomeroy Stereograph Will Do For You.*

19-173. *A Short Cut to Perspectives.*

19-199. *Fine Writing and Calligraphy,* C. Howard Hunt Pen Co. Reviewed February.

19-200. *Magnesium Folding Chairs,* 1-p. advertisement of lightweight chairs, upholstered in Naughahydre, that fold or unfold in one motion. Advantages; dimensions and finishes. Louis Rastetter and Sons Co.

19-201. *Kelvinator—Of Course! (Forms 633, 634, 635, 636, 637),* five loose sheets on electric refrigerator models, each with a Polarsphere unit sealed in steel housing. Special storage and cabinet features. Specifications and dimensions. Nash-Kelvinator Corp.

Surfacing Materials

19-189. *Terrazzo, AIA 13 B 5,* National Terrazzo & Mosaic Assn., Inc. Reviewed February.

19-191. *Palladium Mastic,* consumers' circular on a protective coating for metal structures. Insulation, rust- and water-proofing qualities. Application; advantages. Fulton Cornice & Skylight Works, Inc.

Traffic Equipment

20-47. *Vertical Transportation (B-677-9-47),* Otis Elevator Co. Reviewed February.

PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.
I should like a copy of each piece of Manufacturers' Literature listed.

We request students to send their inquiries directly to the manufacturers.

No.	No.	No.	No.
No.	No.	No.	No.
No.	No.	No.	No.
No.	No.	No.	No.

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Position

Firm

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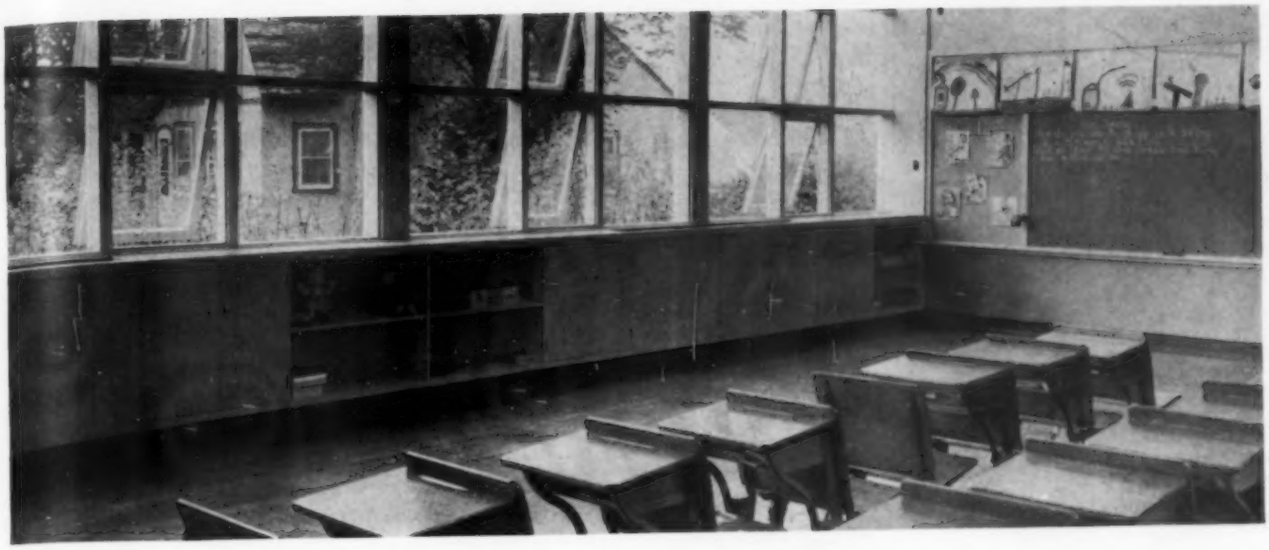
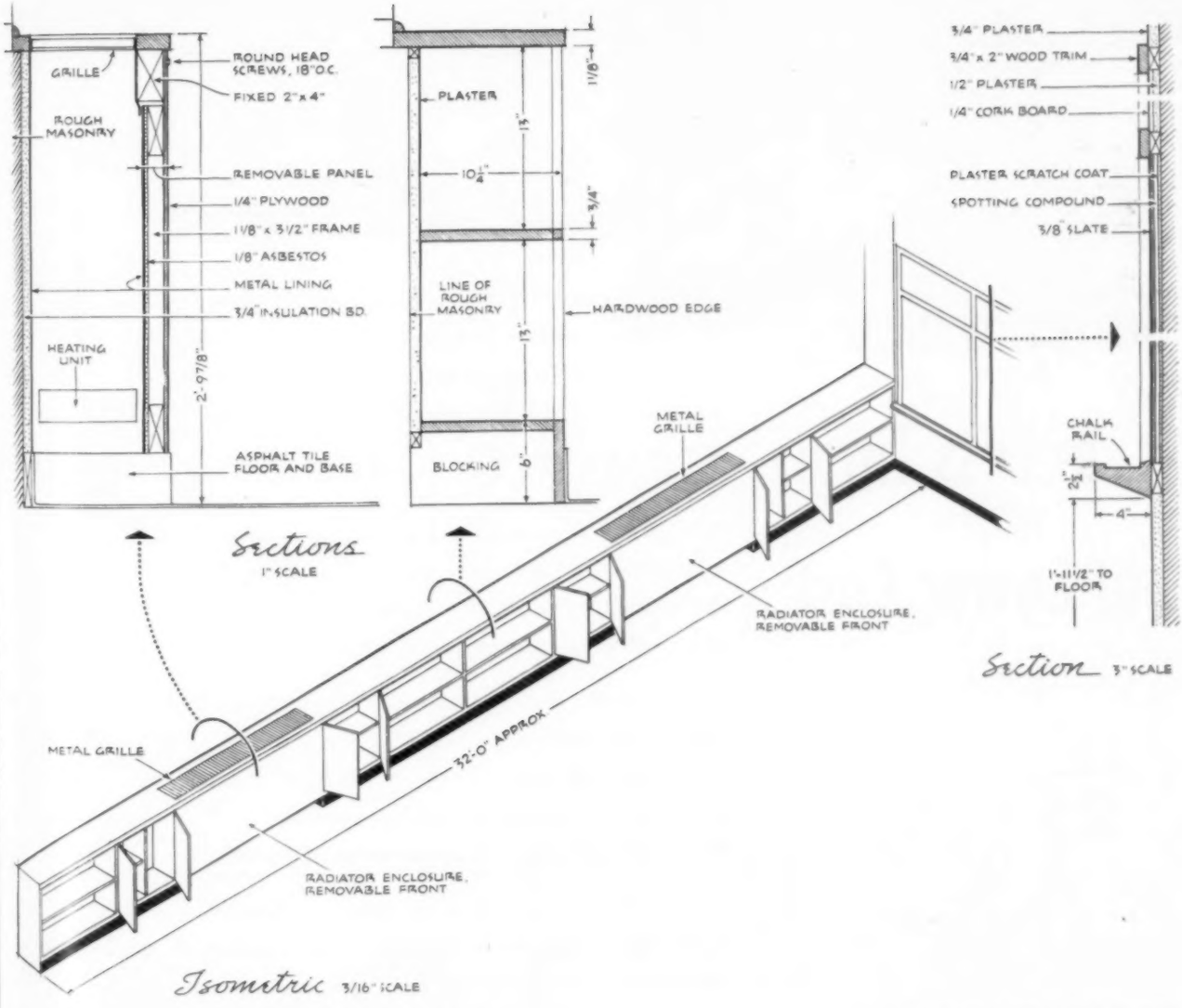
City State

PLEASE PRINT 3/48

SCHOOL: CLASSROOM CABINETWORK

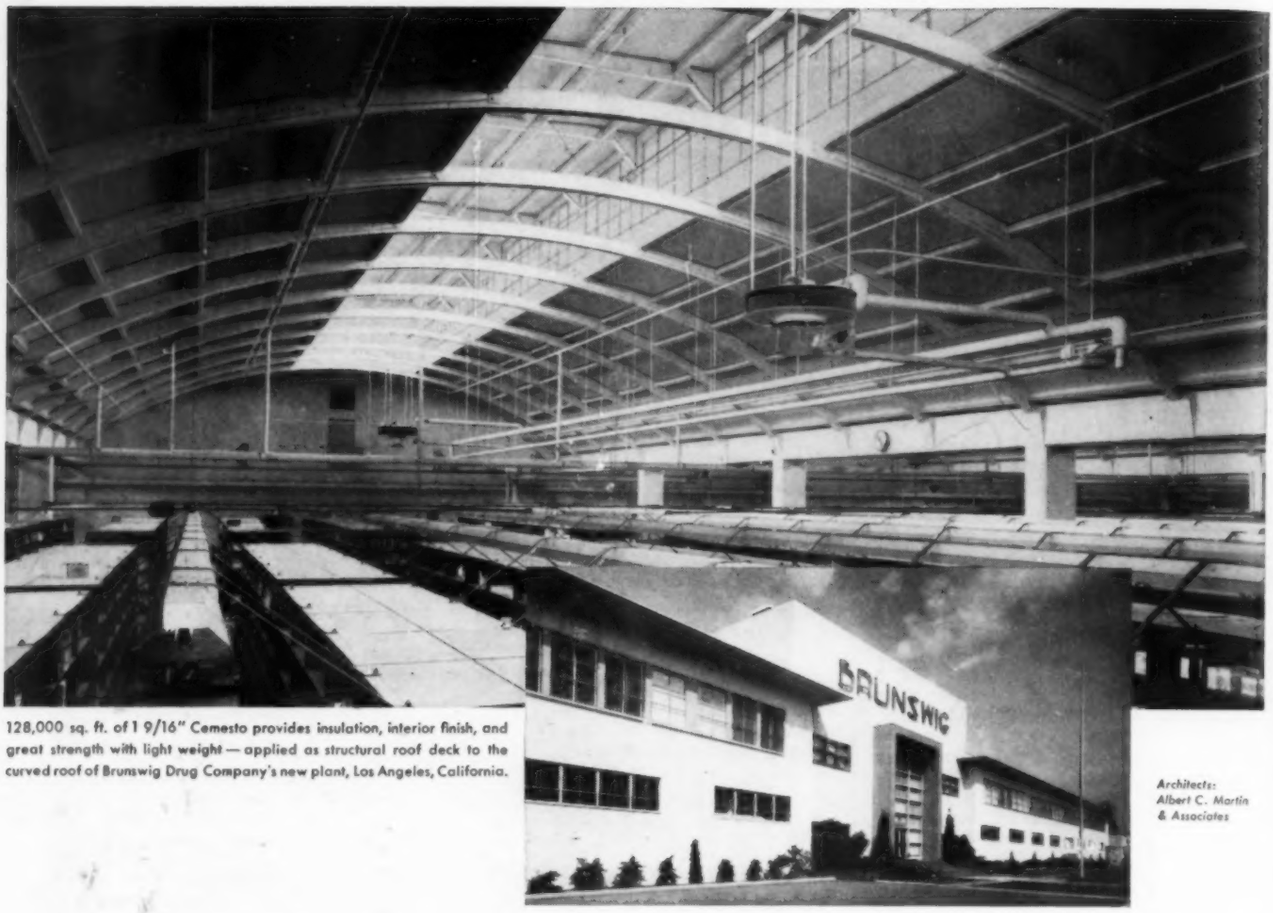


Hedrich-Blessing



WOODLAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Richfield, Minnesota

LONG & THORSHOV, INC.
Architects



128,000 sq. ft. of 1 9/16" Cemesto provides insulation, interior finish, and great strength with light weight — applied as structural roof deck to the curved roof of Brunswig Drug Company's new plant, Los Angeles, California.

Architects: Albert C. Martin & Associates

Better Building ...in Less Time at Lower Cost

Today, in dozens of big construction jobs across the country, alert architects are demonstrating their skill in coping with rising construction costs, by specifying a material that gives their clients better building...in less time...at lower cost—

CEMESTO REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. *The Multiple-Function Material*

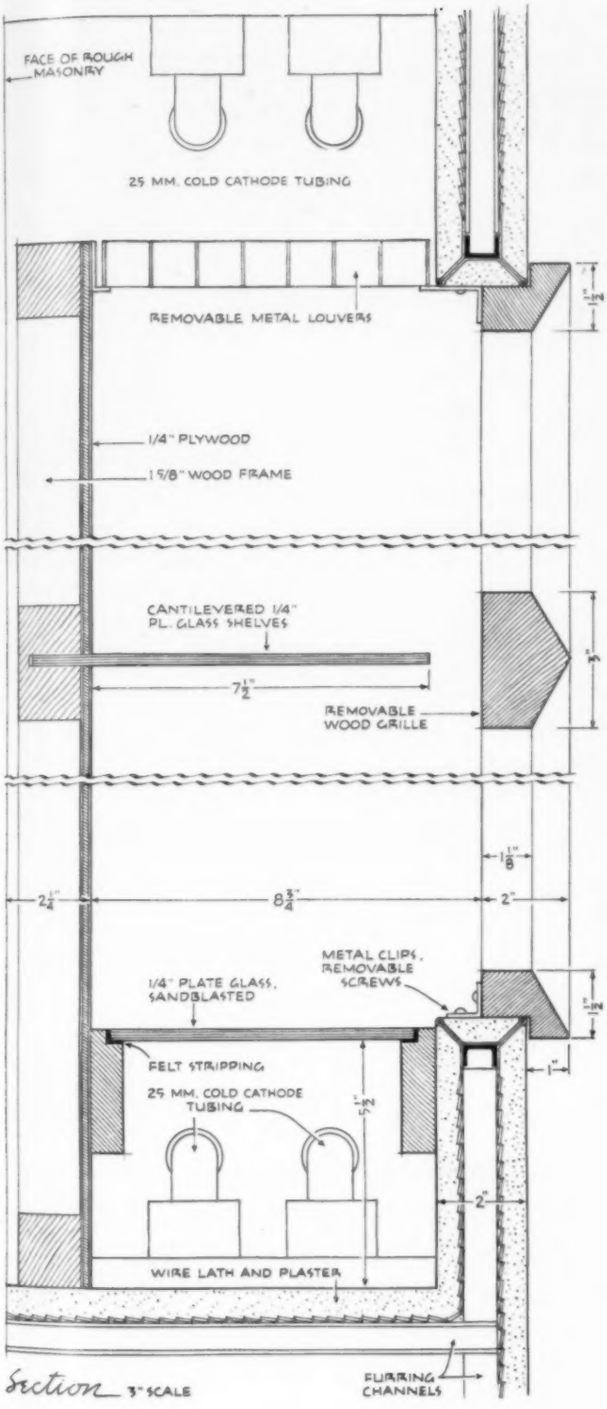
WHAT IT IS... Cemesto is a rigid, insulating, fire- and moisture-resistant building board...composed of a Celotex cane fibre core surfaced on both sides with asbestos cement, bonded with a moistureproof bituminous adhesive.

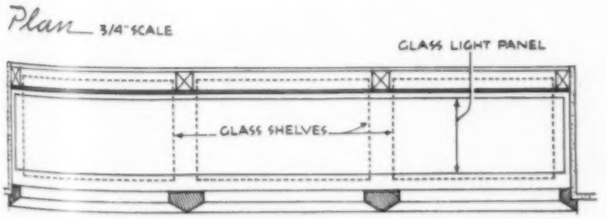
WHAT IT DOES... Cemesto gives you a superior material for *sidewalls, roof decks,* and *interior partitions.* It combines high thermal insulation with great structural strength in an integrated wall unit that furnishes both interior and exterior finish and requires no painting.

YOU ARE INVITED to write us for details on Cemesto applications in which you are interested. In the meantime, you'll find complete specifications on Cemesto in Sweet's file.

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION, CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

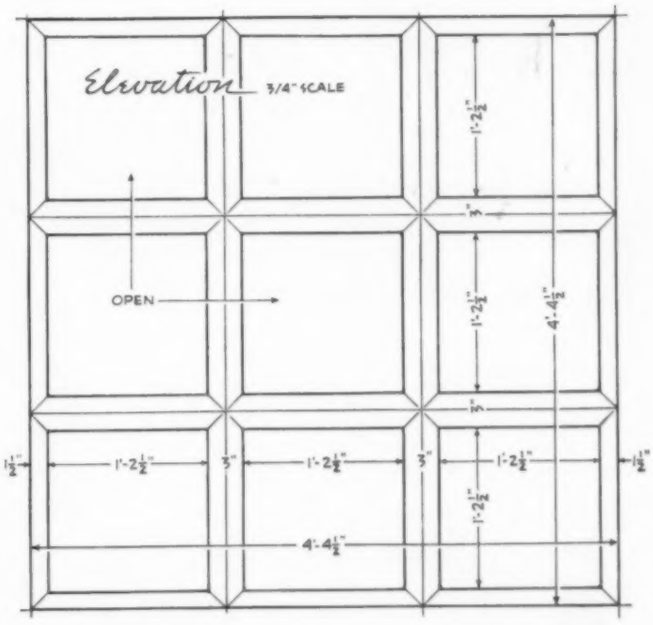
SHOWROOM: DISPLAY CASES FOR GLASSWARE



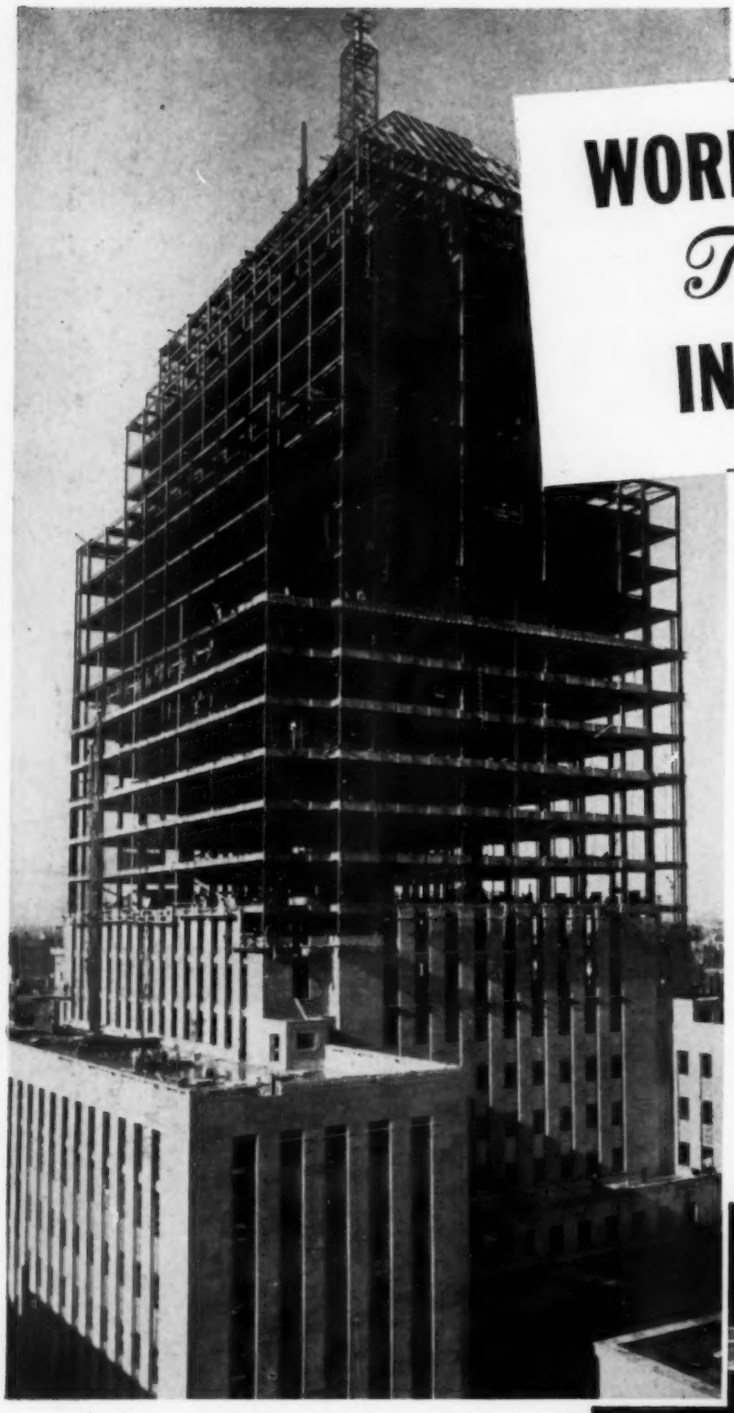


LIBBEY GLASS DIV.,
OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS CO., New York, New York

Gottscho-Schleisner



CARSON & LUNDIN
Architects



WORLD'S LARGEST *Thermopane* REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. INSTALLATION

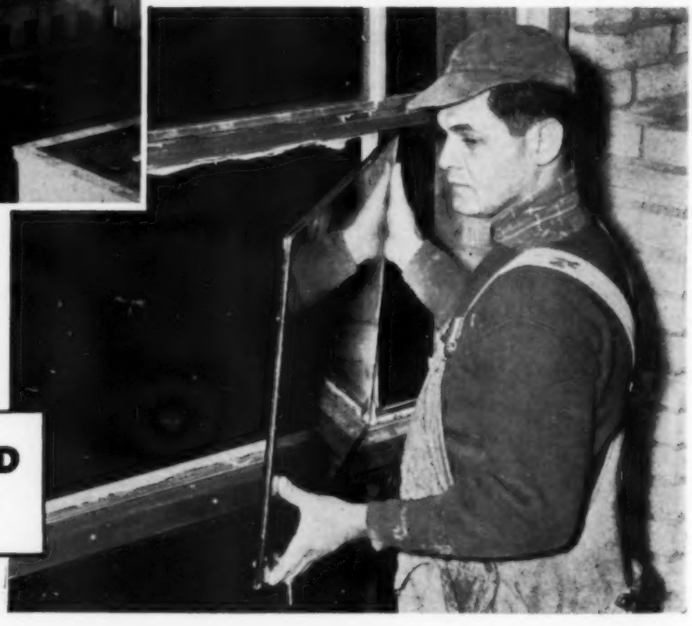
John Hancock Mutual Life Building being glazed with 16,205 L·O·F Glass Insulating units for greater comfort, clearer vision.

Architects and engineers for Boston's newest skyscraper chose *Thermopane* for all windows because it is the most modern glazing material available.

Providing year-round insulation, *Thermopane* is composed of two or more panes of glass, separated by a hermetically sealed air space. Its advantages include: more accurate and economic control of air conditioning equipment . . . reduced heat loss through glass . . . minimization of roomside condensation with controlled humidity and temperature . . . reduced sound transmission . . . and, of course, greater comfort. Because of *Thermopane*'s metal-to-glass seal, dirt and moisture cannot enter the air space.

Thermopane is available through L·O·F Glass Distributors. Over 60 standard sizes facilitate its use in the windows of both new and old buildings.

Complete information available upon request. Libbey·Owens·Ford Glass Company, 3638 Nicholas Building, Toledo 3, Ohio.



● Every window opening in the 26-story, completely air-conditioned John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Building in Boston is being glazed with *Thermopane* to provide maximum air conditioning efficiency. Architects: Cram & Ferguson, Boston. General Contractor: Turner Construction Co. Glass furnished by Boston Plate & Window Glass Co.

L·O·F **LIBBEY·OWENS·FORD** *a Great Name in* **GLASS**

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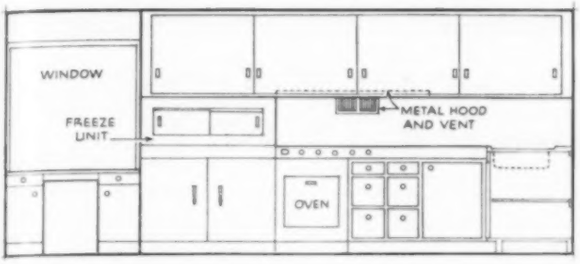
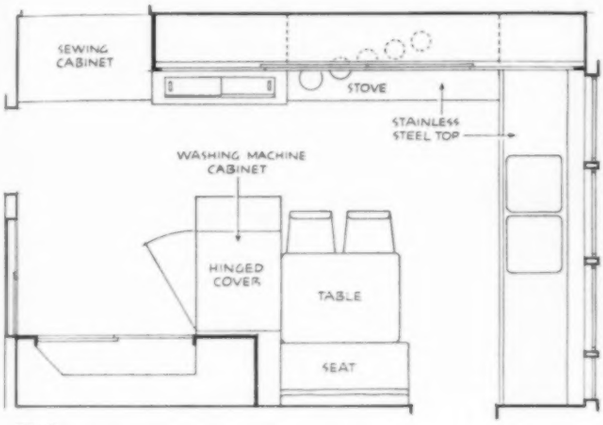
HOUSE: BUILT-IN HOME FREEZER

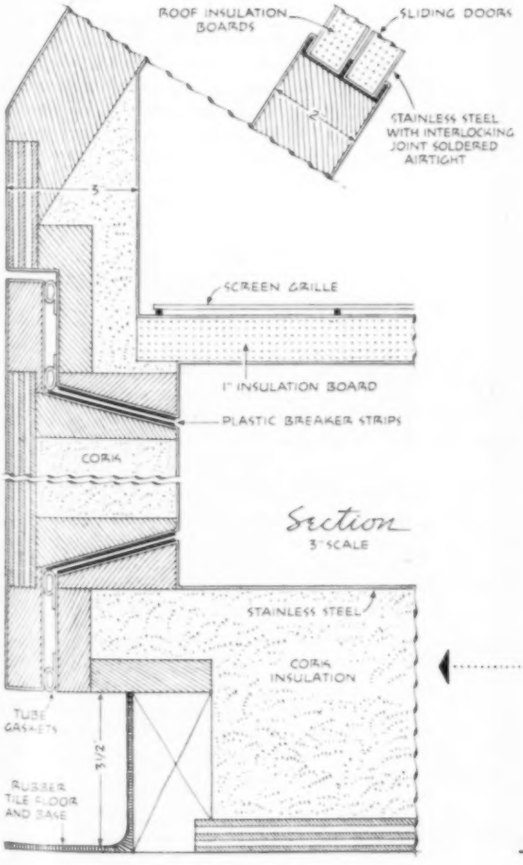


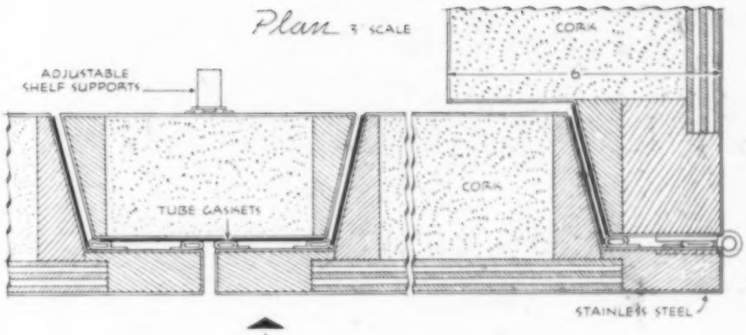
Elevation 3/16" SCALE

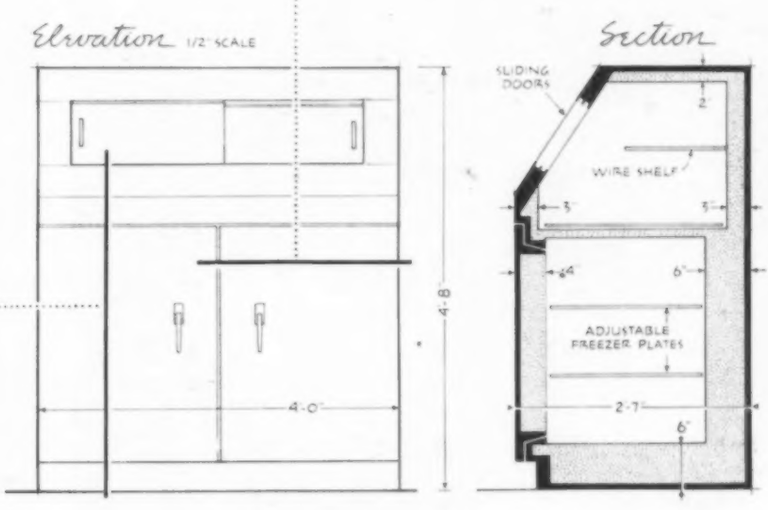


Plan 3/16" SCALE

Gilbert Ask







HOUSE

Liverpool, New York

SARGENT-WEBSTER-CRENSHAW & FOLLEY

Architects

FROM THE TECHNICAL PRESS

By JOHN RANNELLS

FROM OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Airports in the Balance Sheet of Real Estate Values. *Address by George W. Burgess, Deputy Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, before the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 14, 1947.*

Major patterns of land values in this country during the past century have been based on the predominant systems of transportation: water, railroad, and highway. Now the increasing use of the airplane is bringing about new shifts in land values, differing with the various types of airports and sizes of the related communities. New attitudes and approaches to town planning are demanded from businessmen and from ordinary citizens if the effects on the community are to be kept healthy.

This address gives rather detailed pictures of actual developments in several different-sized cities. Residential areas have generally sprung up near airports whether or not the land was suitable. The big terminal airports are big business in themselves, with their greatest money making potential in non-aviation activities. Medium-sized airports must be integrated with their communities if the healthy commercial growth of each is not to be impaired. The small airports for the most part "just grew" wherever there was a convenient, cheap, flat piece of land (and now are generally in need of being cleaned up).

Our current national airport plan calls for development of 4400 airports during the next three years, half of them small, with runways of less than 3500 feet. Most of the survey work of the concerned communities remains to be done, with the CAA ready to act as consultants and advisers in connection with every aspect of airport or air park planning design, construction, zoning, and management.

This is a wide field, of concern to communities (and architects) throughout the country.

Building Type Reference Guides. Bulletin of the American Institute of Architects, *1741 New York Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Jan. 1948.*

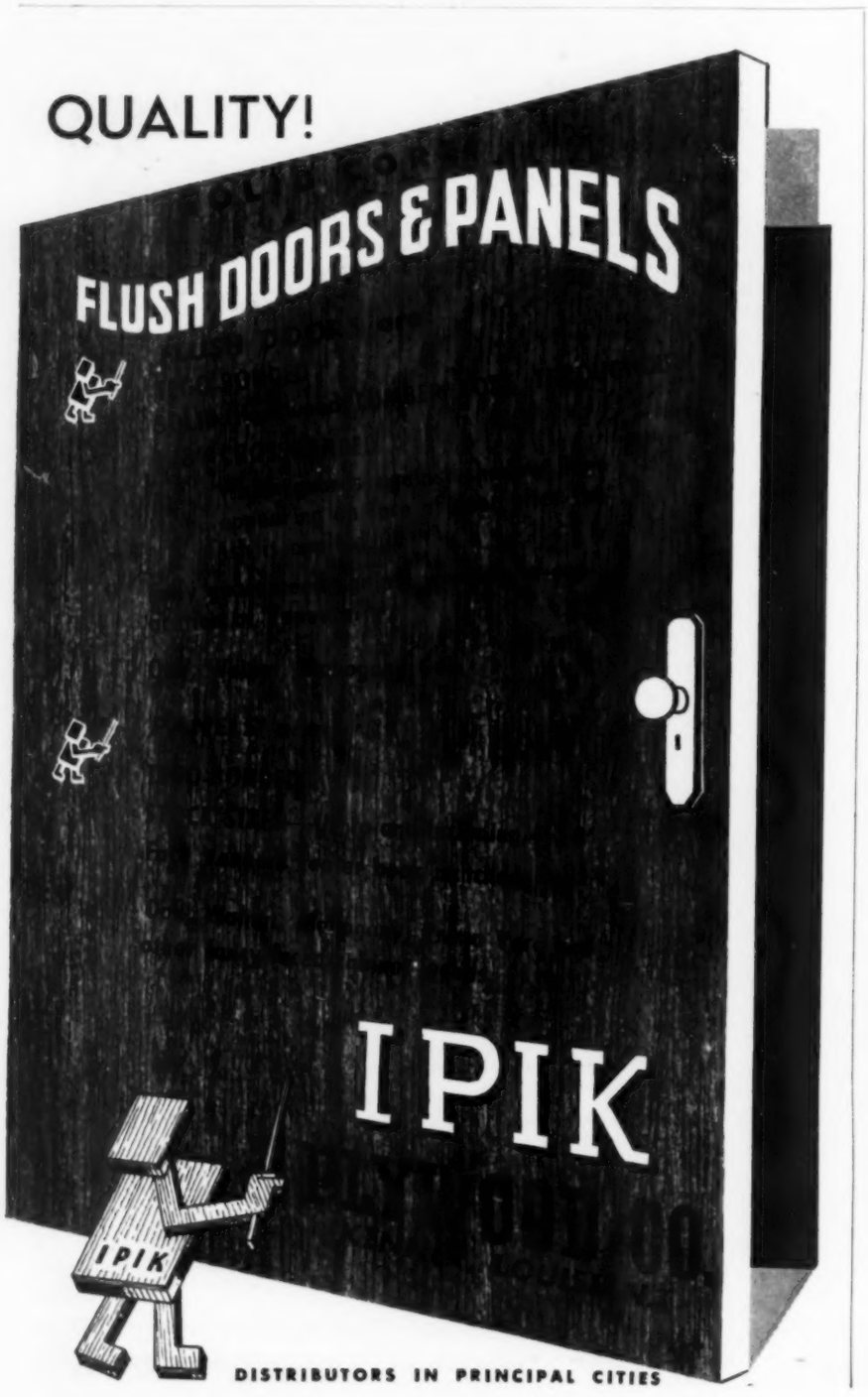
The current issue carries supplements to Building Type Reference Guide No. 2, the Hospital Building, and No. 4, the Hotel Building. These were published originally in the *Bulletins* for May and December, 1947. No. 3, Library Buildings, was published in the July and September issues.

The Department of Education & Research of the A.I.A., by continuing to supplement the original articles comprising these "Guides," is rendering useful service to the profession in filling out the background for architects getting into these fields.

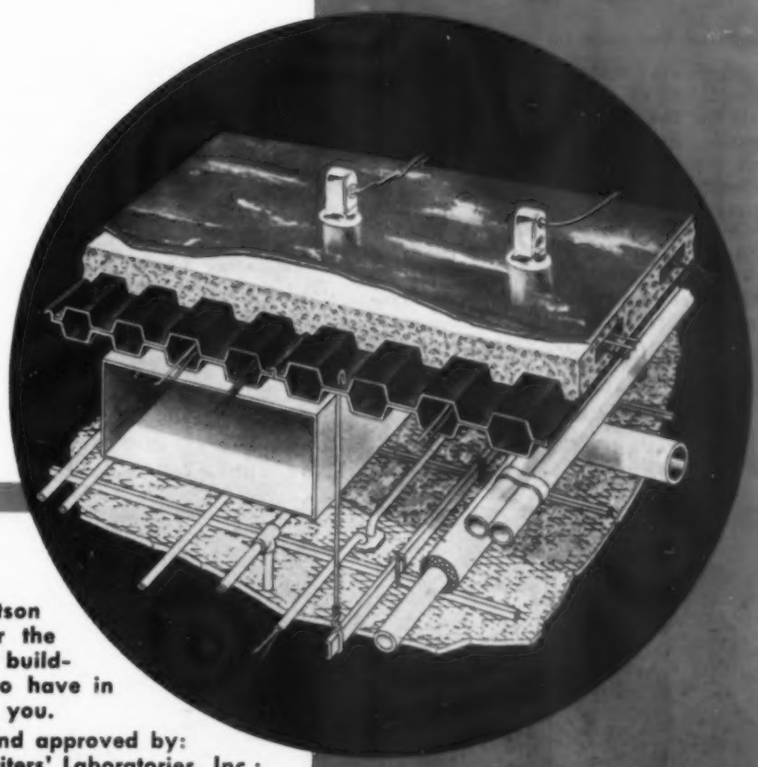
Directory of Manufacturers of Modular Products. Grid Lines, *Modular Service Assn., 110 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. Dec. 1947.*

This imposing list consists mostly

(Continued on page 92)



DATA
FOR FUTURE REFERENCE



Steel Q-Floors, made by H. H. Robertson Company, have been specified for the largest and most advanced postwar buildings. Here are the main features to have in mind when the subject comes up for you.

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3. **Approved for electrical raceway by: Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and covered by Article 356, National Electrical Code.**
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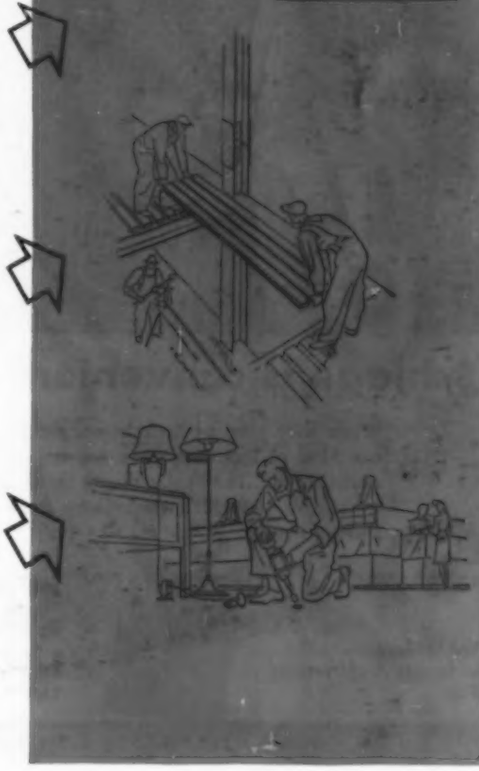
Consider Construction Time

Completion time, not starting time, is what your client wants. Steel Q-Floors arrive pre-cut. Two men can lay 32 sq. ft. in 30 seconds. Construction is dry, so the Q-Floor immediately becomes a working platform for other trades.

So when estimating time of steel delivery be sure to figure on time lapse for demolition and excavation and then realize that Q-Floors reduce over-all construction time 20 to 30%.



Consider the Electrical Feature

The steel cells of Q-Floor are crossed by raceways for carrying wires of every electrical service. An electrician drills a small hole and can install an outlet in a matter of minutes. This means that all outlets and partitions can be established after occupancy. The headaches this eliminates only an architect fully appreciates. All floor plans are flexible forever, which keeps buildings young and greatly increases the earning power of rental space.

See Q-Floor Fittings at any General Electric construction materials distributor's. For details, please write.

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(Continued from page 90)

of concrete masonry manufacturers (about 500 of them) in nearly every state in the Union, also Hawaii and Canada. Structural clay products are well represented, also the glass block industry (all both of 'em, as they say in Pennsylvania). Most significant is a broad listing of wood and steel window manufacturers (more than 20 each).

The Functional Basis of Hospital Planning—Electrical Section. *Division of Hospital Facilities, U. S. Public Health Service.* The Modern Hospital, *101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y. Nov. 1947.*

A full discussion of the requirements peculiar to hospital work: wiring, lighting, switches, call systems, telephones, inter-communication, fire alarm, clocks, etc.

Illuminating Engineering. *Illuminating Engineering Society, 51 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Dec. 1947.*

This issue contains brief reports on all the technical committees of the Illuminating Engineering Society, from "Aviation Lighting" to "Testing Procedure" (contained in the annual report of the general secretary). The "1947 Progress Report" describes and illustrates the outstanding developments during the year in equipment, standards, etc. Most interesting, architecturally, is an overall hexagonal ceiling louver with an opening large enough to reach through for relamping. Hinged sections on four-foot centers, large enough to allow the head to go through, permit inspection of any fixture. An authoritative report on school lighting is "in the works" and should soon be published.

Lighting the Hospital Patient's Room. *Willard Allphin, C. B. Stiles, Albert Zack.* Illuminating Engineering. Dec. *1947.*

Several different needs must each be fulfilled for adequate lighting of private and semi-private hospital rooms: general lighting, reading in bed, physical examination, night light, post-operative lighting, shaving, reading in chair, etc. Experiments at two Massachusetts hospitals utilizing various fixtures are reported in detail.

One of the most effective fixtures described is a pin-up fluorescent with two vertical bulbs separated by a baffle. Lighting the bulb farther from the patient gives excellent general illumination; lighting the nearer bulb gives light for reading.

The Place of Acoustics in the Future of Music. *Harold Burris-Meyer.* Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, *919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. July 1947.*

This brief paper outlines the interdependence of science and art in one field of culture and "proposes a conceptual framework within which their integrated development may progress."

For they must progress together, now that the increasing importance of music in our lives has been so largely made possible by developments in recording and reproduction. And reproduction must aim higher than mere commercial standards (which have too often produced sounds that do no more than *remind* the listener of music) or else the art will also fall back.

This paper points the way ahead in this field as only a clear thinker can do. The problems to be faced here are mainly those of understanding, of defining areas for research and discussion which have been hitherto left hazy—development of a common terminology for all those concerned with music, development of criteria for measurement of music and its effects upon people, establishment of a facility for the exchange of information on research or developmental activities where no effective liaison exists at present.

The artist and the scientist can get together in all fields in some such way as

(Continued on page 94)

A Schlage Installation because...

Schlage is convenient

When they planned their home, the Montgomerys didn't know one kind of lock was more convenient than another. But their Architect did. The Schlage locks he specified have provided them with finger tip locking convenience, and automatic unlocking when leaving a room.

See Schlage in Sweets Architectural File

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(Continued from page 92)

outlined here. As the culture of the world progresses, they *must*.

Trends in Solid Fuel Research. *Harold S. Rose.* Mechanical Engineering, *29 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y. Oct. 1947.*

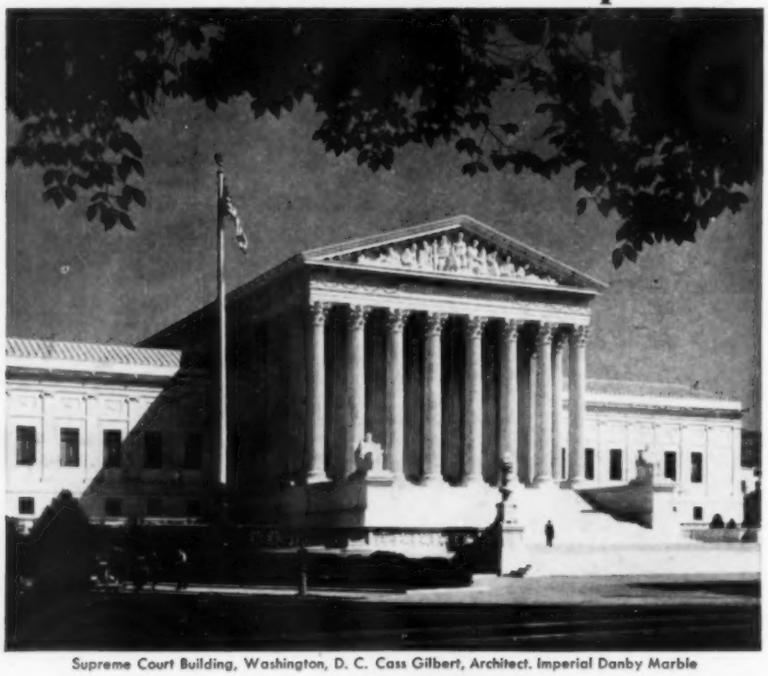
This report, an address delivered at a meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Chicago last June, gives the low-down on our coal and oil resources. The author is vice president and director of research of the Bituminous Coal Research Institute.

Those in the know have been aware of it for decades but the general public is just now finding out that our own fuel resources consist almost entirely of coal, so much so that if we don't curtail consumption of oil we will very soon be without it. To quote from the report: "Technical developments have made it possible to produce from coal almost any types of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuels or synthetic chemical products that are desired. Our coal resources are so enormous that they can supply all the United States requirements for heat, light, power, transportation, the smelting of metals, all liquid and gaseous fuels, and most synthetic chemicals for more than 1,000 years at the present rate of consumption, with allowance for mining losses and conversion efficiencies."

The report goes into the problems of the coal industry in a broad way — mining, underground gasification, transportation, power, etc. It gives a general view of the utilization of this national resource and leaves us wondering how come the largest consumer (steam locomotives) is the least efficient. The *most* efficient utilization of coal would be at the mine (as much is now paid to the railroads for hauling as to the producers for mining).

The conclusion is inevitable, in this reviewer's opinion, that this greatest of our national power resources must be used as efficiently as possible. A nationwide power network, supplied by steam plants at the mines and by water power wherever that is available, seems to be the answer.

Vermont Marble Stands Supreme



Supreme Court Building, Washington, D. C. Cass Gilbert, Architect. Imperial Danby Marble

From Washington to San Francisco —from the Supreme Tribunal of the Land to the resting place of one of its citizens, Vermont Marble stands—a Temple of Justice and a Temple of Peace.

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MANUALS, PAMPHLETS

Handbook of Residential Wiring Design. *Industry Committee on Interior Wiring Design, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y., 1946. 24 pp., 5½" x 8¼". 25 cents*

Very brief and clear, this pamphlet was sponsored by several lighting and manufacturers' associations. It covers requirements of single-family dwellings room by room.

Painting Specifications. *Specifications Committee, Painting & Decorating Contractors of America, 12 S. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.*

These specifications will undoubtedly fulfill a long-felt need. It is commendable that the specifications represent a collaborative effort of the Specification Committee, the National Bureau of Standards, and the Scientific Section of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association. The specifications are divided into four parts, namely, general requirements, exterior work, interior work, and refinishing work. In addition, there is a helpful supplement which describes a variety of woods commonly used for exterior work together with their finishes, similarly a listing of woods used for finer finishes.

Streamlining would have given these specifications the "new look" and would have delighted this reviewer and other proponents of abbreviated specifications.

(Continued on page 96)

New Radiant Heated Apartment will have . . .

HONEYWELL P.H.C.*

PROMONTORY APARTMENTS, Chicago
Herbert S. Greenwald; *President, Promontory Construction Corporation*
Raymond Epstein, Robert H. Friedlaender, Morton B. Weiss; *Trustees, Promontory Apartments Trust*
Plonsker Engineering Company; *Heating Contractor*

UNIQUE in both design and construction, the 21-story Promontory Apartments, now under way on Chicago's South Shore Drive, represent a splendid modern example of reinforced concrete construction.

Specially designed steel frame picture windows used throughout the 122 suites take full advantage of the lake shore view overlooking Promontory Point. Other distinguishing features include sound-insulated double walls and radiant heating with Honeywell Personalized Heating Control. With a thermostat in each apartment, every tenant will select just the individual temperature desired. This means not only the comfort of home heating in every apartment, but important operating economies as well. Tests prove that among present installations P.H.C. systems are saving fuel at an average rate of *20 percent.*

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PERSONALIZED HEATING CONTROL—Honeywell's *home-heating comfort* contribution for apartment dwellers.

MINNEAPOLIS **Honeywell**
CONTROL SYSTEMS

(Continued from page 94)

The Specification Committee states, "No proprietary brands of materials have been stipulated in the preparation of these specifications. Our supreme purpose has been to prescribe procedure that will best serve the architect, satisfy the owner, and uphold the established traditions of the industry." This is unquestionably an excellent objective but may be difficult to achieve. Without the aid of some unbiased guide which names brands in a variety of price categories (if price be the accepted yardstick) procedure alone may fall short of ultimate performance.

Illustrations in point are the much repeated phrases, "apply a coat of best-grade manufactured brand of clear Waterproofing liquid," or "apply a coat of a best-grade manufactured brand of resin oil emulsion paint of the desired color," etc., etc.

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BOOKS

THE HOUSE FOR YOU— TO RENT, BUY, OR BUILD

Catharine & Harold Sleeper. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y., 1948. 295 pp., illus. $5.00

The last two years have seen a remarkable output of books on houses. There have been books of house plans and designs, books of advice about houses, and books of provocative ideas. So much has been published on the subject that one might well question whether there could be any justification for another such book. *The House for You,* by Catharine and Harold Sleeper, is the answer to any doubts.

The Sleepers have found the unfilled gap in this literature and plugged it. It was a gap which really needed to be filled. All of the publications which this reviewer has seen or heard of have been limited in scope in one way or another. None has taken the home seeker step by step from the gleam in his eye through all, and I mean *all,* the stages to the acquisition of a home.

The House for You does this in a most common-sense and realistic manner. It is not limited to those who wish to build, but guides those who must rent or buy as well. This is an ambitious undertaking, but the Sleepers bring to it extraordinary knowledge, skill, and understanding. The subject which could be deadly dull, because of its many prosaic features, is dealt with lightly and with many a humorous touch. The humor serves to point up the seriousness of much of the argument.

The coverage is so thorough and detailed that architects might be tempted to suspect an effort to put them out of business. Second thought would undoubtedly lead them to insist that the book be required reading for all their clients. This thoroughness is such that the book will certainly be invaluable to all offices engaged in domestic practice. It can serve as a remarkable refresher and check list. There are many useful ideas, particularly in the scores of basic plans and the hints for "Keeping the Gremlin Out" and "Making the House Tick."

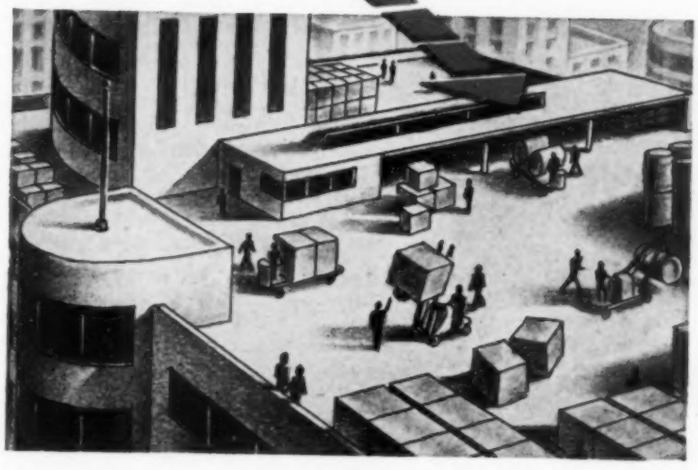
As of the present moment there is a discouraging note in the chapter on finances where a table indicates that a $10,000 a year salary justifies a maximum expenditure on house and lot of $15,000!

It might be argued that the discussion of design does not adequately present the modernist point of view. Numerically, the historic examples far outnumber the contemporary examples. On the other hand, the argument for a fresh and individual solution of each problem is clearly stated and the purpose of the book is to be a practical

(Continued on page 98)

Don't waste the roof!

PHOTO BY FAIRCHILD AERIAL SURVEYS



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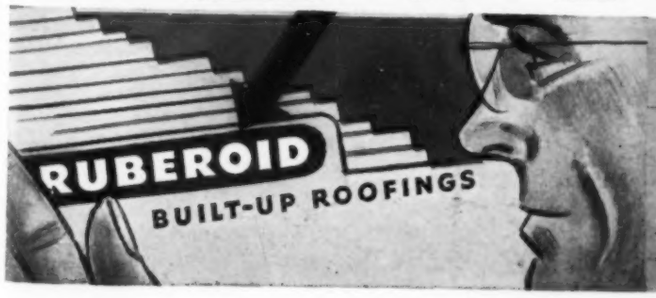

Remember that Ruberoid makes *every type* of built-up roof—Smooth Surfaced Asbestos, Coal Tar Pitch with gravel or slag surfacing, or smooth or gravel-and-slag surfaced Asphalt—in specifications to meet any need. Hence a Ruberoid Approved Roofer is not prejudiced in favor of any one type. His services assure you of one source for all materials, centralized responsibility, smoother operation, uniform quality!

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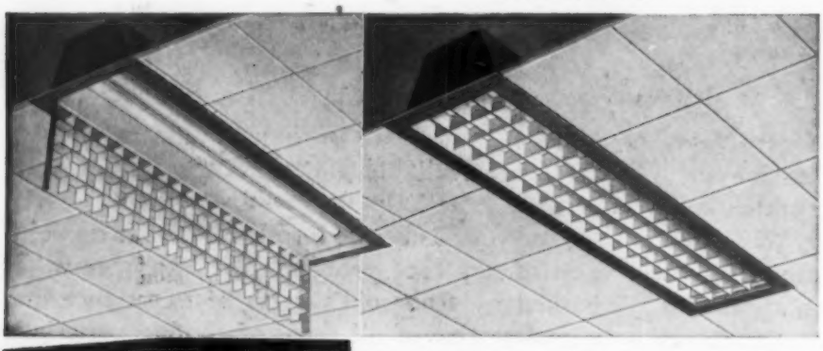

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Dearborn at Bridge Street **Buffalo 7, N.Y.**

(Continued from page 96)

guide rather than an esthetic treatise. If the home seeker absorbs the wisdom and horse sense of this book and collaborates wholeheartedly with a sympathetic architect, a successful modern house should be the result.

FREDERICK J. WOODBRIDGE

THE NATIONAL PAINT DICTIONARY

3rd edition. Jeffrey R. Stewart. Stewart Research Laboratory, P. O. Box 173, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D. C., 1948. 704 pp., 6" x 9", illus. $7.50

Other than to satisfy an academic interest the architect will find this book of rather limited value. As such, *The National Paint Dictionary* is well presented; terms are set in easy-to-read type with definitions expressed in not too technical language. Illustrations are sparse and generally poor.

Largely, industrial raw materials used in the production of paints and allied products, and trade names of raw materials and certain finished products form the bulk of terms defined. Should terms such as elemi, chitin, and dimethylaminobenzene produce insomnia, you now know where to turn for help.

Perhaps this is not the place to editorialize but we are still hopefully casting about for an unbiased set of recommendations of what paints to use, frankly naming brands, in the various price classifications. When equivalents are offered for specified brands, what authoritative source is there to support our contentions? Won't someone please undertake such a study?

BEN JOHN SMALL

HOSPITAL CARE IN THE UNITED STATES

The Commission on Hospital Care. The Commonwealth Fund, 41 E. 57th St., New York 22, N. Y., 1947. 631 pp., illus., charts, maps, diagrams. $4.50

Organized as an independent body with financial support from three foundations, the Commission has been studying the American hospital since 1945. This, its full report, is essential background reading for anyone interested in hospital design. The growth of hospital facilities is traced, the various factors affecting size, use, and need for hospitals are studied, present facilities are analyzed, and recommendations are made for integrated planning.

T. H. C.

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INSTRUCTORS—in architectural design and related courses are needed at the schools of architecture for the spring and fall semesters. Those interested in a career in the teaching profession should apply to Prof. Paul Weigel, Chairman of the Committee on Employment for the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans.

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STRUCTURAL ENGINEER—with good experience who can design and make drawings for structural and reinforced concrete. Permanent position can be offered to properly qualified applicant in large architectural-engineering organization. Send record of experience and samples of work. Marr & Holman, 701-703 Stahlman Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

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(Continued on page 102)

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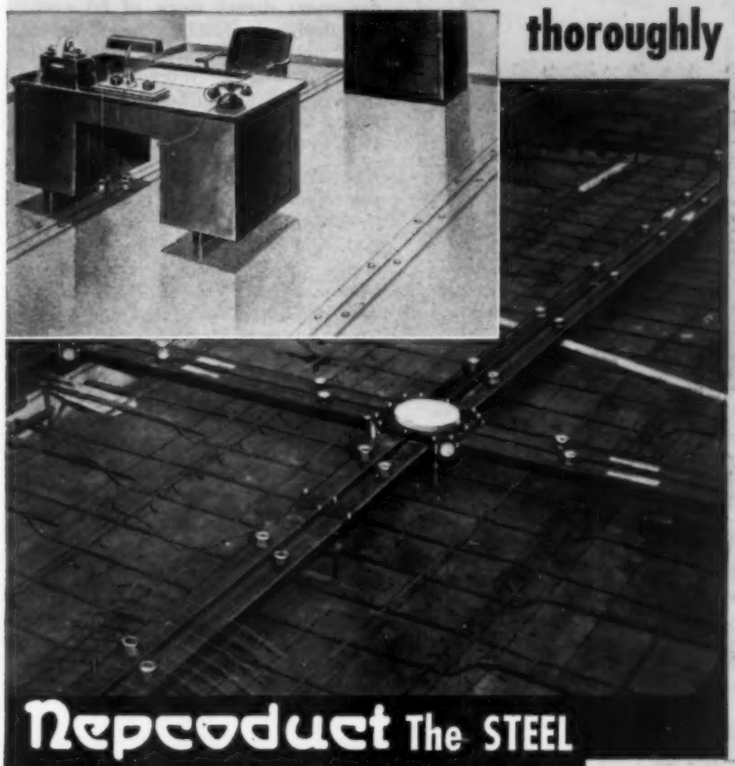

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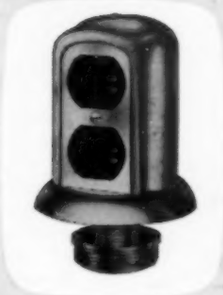

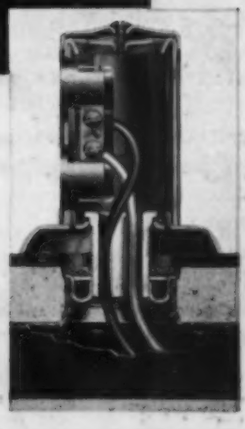

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Jobs and Men

(Continued from page 100)

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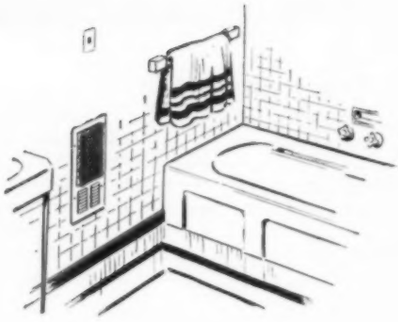

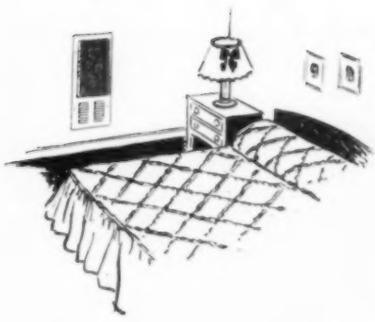

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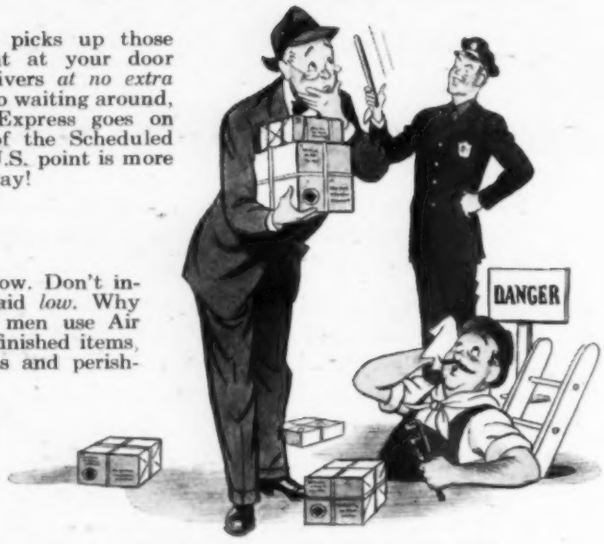

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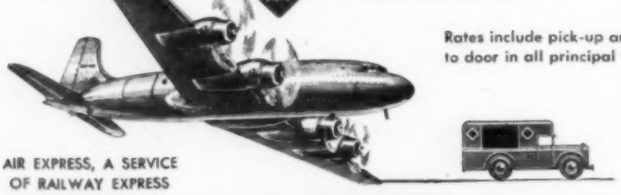

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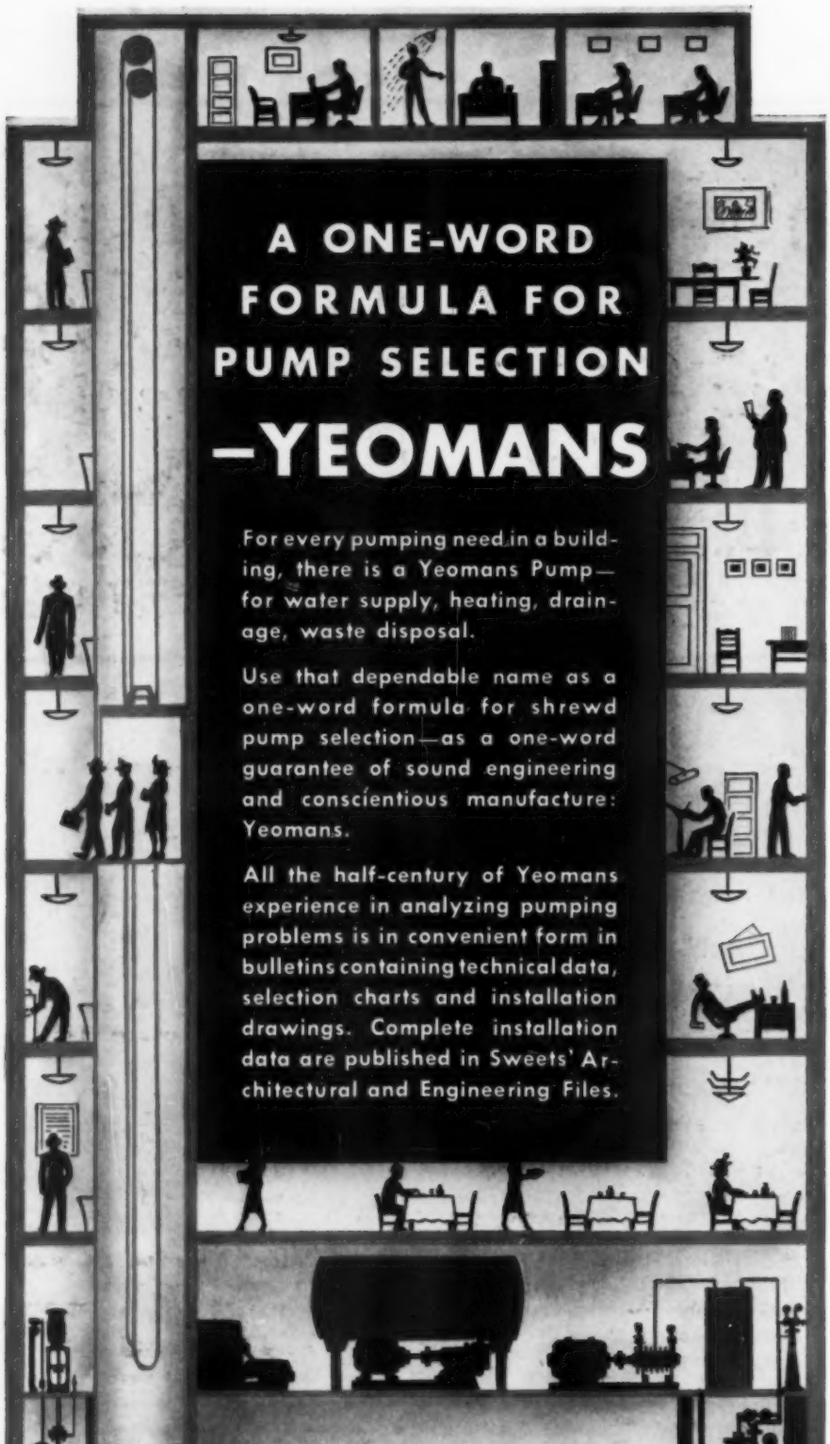
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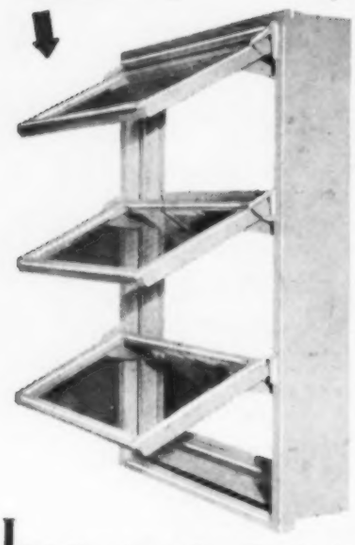

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P/A P.S.

WE WERE VERY MUCH INTERESTED TO LEARN OF THE COUNCIL ON PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE, formed in Seattle last fall, which is mentioned in the story about James Chiarelli on page 43. The aims of the group have been formulated as follows:

To promote progressive architecture and planning through action on current problems.

To commend works of architectural merit, as approved by the group.

To educate the public about architecture by exhibits and lectures.

To cooperate with civic and professional groups.

To support progressive legislation.

We certainly applaud all of these purposes, and, naturally, we heartily approve the name the group has chosen for itself.

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DESPITE OUR BAD ERROR IN LOCATING FONTANA IN THE WRONG STATE, the North Carolina architects were good enough to invite me to their three-day A.I.A. Chapter meeting at Chapel Hill. Good meeting, good exhibition of members' work, good people, good talk, good time. I hope Jack Rowland, activities chairman, found his coat which he lost in the activity. I hope Bill Deitrick, retiring president, regained control of the meeting, which he had lost at the time I left to the State Fire Marshal, a marvelous old-time orator who showed no signs of stopping a talk which included not only the telling of several wonderful stories, but—something new in my experience at architects' meetings—the singing of a few bars from a revival hymn.

That, I contend, is unfair competition for the attention of listeners. For instance, Jack White, new field secretary of the Institute, made a stirring appeal for a profession awake to its responsibilities, but he hasn't got those florid gestures. And Mr. Arnold, of the Arnold Stone Company, passed on some very useful information about prestressed wire reinforcing in precast concrete, but he didn't tell any funny stories. And Creighton—Creighton can't even sing!

EVERY EDITORIAL WRITER IN THE COUNTRY HAS HAD SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT THE NEW WHITE HOUSE PORCH, but none of them has expressed the issues any better than Horace Greenough did in 1851, when he wrote:

"Since our institutions carry with them as a necessary consequence a frequent change in the personnel of government, it is clear that if each succeeding wave of deputed authority is to leave the impress of its taste and its will upon the public structures, these must ere long be but a patchwork of as many whims, fancies, and artistic dogmas as have found favor in the eyes of temporary occupants. . . ."

Aside from the fact that Mr. Truman's friends are embarrassed and his enemies delighted, we think the whole controversy is rather silly. The only serious aspect of the matter is the cavalier fashion with which the Federal Fine Arts Commission was brushed aside. For the reasons that Greenough stated early in our history, a body of this sort is very necessary. Its recommendations are not mandatory, but they have seldom before been overridden. I think it is perfectly possible to disagree with the findings of the Commission—which numbers three architects in its membership—and I'm quite sure that I'd find myself esthetically out of sorts with some of its conclusions; you can't, however, just ignore it.

Incidentally, there is a man with the fancy title, "Architect of the White House" — Lorenzo Simmons Winslow. Who is he? Where does he stand on this matter? Come, Mr. Winslow, here's the chance of a lifetime to reach the public eye. Where are you hiding—behind William Adams Delano's coattails?

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ONE OF THE PERPLEXING ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE UNITED STATES is the lack of comprehension on the part of cultured people—people who can discuss intelligently current trends in literature, the drama, and painting—of any of the bases of similar developments in architecture. It isn't the question of sympathizing or agreeing with modern tendencies that I'm thinking of—it's the simple matter of relationship, of thinking in the same terms with regard to one art that one does with regard to others. For example, the National Institute of Arts & Letters recently elected some new members. In music, Virgil Thompson; in literature, such people as the poet W. H. Auden, Padraic Colum, Benard de Voto. And in architecture, Harrie T. Lindeberg and James Kellum Smith, of McKim, Mead & White. Now I'm not casting any aspersions on those two architects; I am merely interested in the fact that they are both conservative designers, not at all comparable in their attitudes toward *their* art form with Thompson, who wrote the music for Gertrude Stein's opera, *Four Saints in Three Acts,* or Auden, who with Christopher Isherwood has written some extremely advanced poetic dramas, or the others. Now don't tell me there *aren't* comparable people in architecture. There are—we know them in the profession, but all too few knowledgeable people outside the profession do.

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QUITE OFTEN WE GET LETTERS FROM READERS WHO COMPARE P/A unfavorably with the old *Pencil Points.* I too loved the original magazine, and saved back issues for many years. I'm never quite sure what it is that produces the nostalgia, however. One answer may be supplied by the following excerpt from a letter from Charles A. Miller, assistant director, School of Architecture, International Correspondence Schools. I give you this with no comment; you can draw your own editorial conclusions and, according to your attitude toward architecture, pass on to the next item or go over in a corner and cry all afternoon.

"Not long ago," writes Mr. Miller, "an illustrator was called up by an architect and told that he wanted a perspective of a manufacturing plant and that he had to have it in 48 hours, but he did not have any idea how big the plant was or have any idea of its design or construction. From some of the back numbers of *Pencil Points,* the illustrator made up an excellent bird's eye view of the plant and, strange to say, only slight modifications were made in the published plans. This consisted largely of putting in a few ventilators and locating the doors and windows, etc., but the idea is that *Pencil Points* was able to furnish the material to permit the preparation of this perspective with satisfactory results."

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RISING BUILDING COSTS HAVE COMPLICATED THE FILMING OF THE HOLLYWOOD VERSION of *Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House.* You remember that the book dealt with a client's troubles as the house he wanted grew from a $10,000 job to an investment of some $56,000. For the sort of house Mr. Blandings built, those costs are today all out of line. We understand that the director is waiting to dub in, just before release, figures that will be approximately realistic at that time. By the time the picture reaches our neighborhood house, I expect *those* costs will sound silly.

Thomas H Creighton